THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

REPORTS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY, brought by cable, by returning travelers, and by European newspapers, tell of deep bitterness between these two ancient enemies which leads Germans of the militarist type to look forward to a day of revenge on France, and leads the French, in turn, to keep up their Army, to form alliances with Poland and the "Little Entente," and to ask what America will do if the Germans come pouring across the Rhine again a few years hence. This question was presented squarely to America by Premier Briand at the Arms Conference when he pictured the danger of German aggression and raised the question whether "France is to remain alone," or whether "the other nations were to offer to share France's peril." When Mr. Briand sat down, Mr. Balfour rose and assured him of the active sympathy of Great Britain in a cause where she has already lost a million men. Mr. Balfour was followed by Senator Schanzer and Baron Kato, and Secretary Hughes eloquently declared that "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States," and "what has been said will be read throughout this broad land by a people that desires to understand."

The speeches raise sharply the question of our attitude toward France in the situation portrayed by the French Premier. What is the wish of the American people? What would they say in reply to his suggestion in the words quoted above? To sound American sentiment on this critical question, which may become a burning reality some day if French fears are correct, we sent a letter to every daily newspaper in the United States, on the idea that the editors know the public feeling in the territory for which they speak, and taking the replies of the newspapers of the country, we can obtain the verdict of America pretty accurately. We asked the editors these two questions:

1. What do you believe to be the feeling or wish of the American people toward France in case of unprovoked outside aggression?
2. Do you believe our attitude should be exprest in the form of a treaty, and, if so, what should the treaty provide?

These questions went to newspapers, small and large, in every section of the United States, in the belief that from the small city and town, from the rural State, the "country editor" has as much right to speak American opinion as his brother in the huge city. The replies have come in hundreds, as the accompanying table shows, and give an index of the country's views that is most impressive. With few exceptions these editors declare that the sentiment of America to-day would be the same as has existed between the United States and France for the past hundred and fifty years. Whether America should interfere and go to the aid of France with men, money, and munitions, however, is another matter. A dozen editors, for instance, hold that France is "saber-jingling a little herself, and the fact that the aggression was unprovoked would have to stand out pretty clearly," in the words of the Duluth *Herald*. Other editors are just as certain that "the American people would do again exactly what they did in 1917," as one editor puts it. Many, however, who are in favor of extending every aid to France are nevertheless decidedly against an explicit treaty of any kind. There are, in fact, 123 out of the total who are in favor of aiding France, but who are not in favor of a treaty. "Public sentiment is a stronger force than a treaty," declares the Buffalo *Express*, "and might be weakened by a treaty tending to involve us generally in European problems."

WHAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EDITORS THINK

Number of replies received to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S questionnaire	**273**
For military and financial aid to France in case of unprovoked outside aggression	**228**
For expression of our attitude toward France in the form of a treaty	**66**
For aid, but against a formal treaty with France	**123**
For membership in the League of Nations as a solution of the problem	**48**
Belief that France is in no danger, and that there is no need for aid	**45**
Belief that neither aid for, nor a treaty with, France is desirable	**36**

Of the two hundred and seventy-three editors, sixty-six not only "would not sit idly by if France was made the object of unprovoked attack," but would, moreover, make a treaty agreement so that all the world should know, on the theory that this would itself make France safe from attack. By saying to France, " 'we will be at your side if Germany or any other nation crosses your frontier without cause,' world-wide peace could be guaranteed," thinks the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Not a few editors are of the opinion that this treaty should be a covenant, like the one in the League of Nations. "Nothing else will suffice," believes the editor of the Jackson (Miss.) *News*, and in this he is supported by some forty-eight other editors in various States.

While we find that 123 editors of representative daily newspapers would aid France, but would not enter into a treaty to do so, we find thirty-six who would not aid her in any way, nor,

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of course, would they enter into any sort of treaty. "Hands off *all* European problems unless they directly affect the honor of the United States," writes the editor of the Washington *Times*. "The American people love France, but sentiment is an expensive luxury," notes the editor of the Jacksonville *Metropolis*; "we proved our loyalty to France, and now it is France's turn to prove her loyalty to the world by cooperating in the business of the limitation of armament." Furthermore, asserts the editor of this paper, "there can be no universal peace as long as nations engage in treaties for offense and defense." As the Nashville *Banner* sees it:

"Secretary Hughes assured M. Briand of the strong sympathy and friendship this country feels for France, in all of which he spoke the truth, but there is small assurance that this country will ever send another army across the ocean, and, like Great Britain, it has no army to meet emergencies like that which came so suddenly in August, 1914."

WHY IS AN ARMADILLO?

PRUSSIAN VULTURE: "Excuse me, mein herr, but couldn't you persuade him to leave his shell off? It is so provocative!"

—From the London *Evening News*.

While the great majority of editors are for aid to France, yet more than half this number are against expressing our sentiments in a treaty. In fact only 66, or one-quarter of the whole, would make a definite pledge in treaty form. Some believe we should not aid France in particular, but should join the League of Nations; and others would neither aid France nor enter into a treaty with her. Since the majority would go to France's assistance, but would not enter into a treaty, let us consider their arguments first. "France need fear aggression from but one source—Germany," avers the editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "Should it come next year or within fifty years we would get 'over there' in about a third the time it took us to get 'over there' the last time."

"The feeling of the United States always will be one of active sympathy for the French so long as they are in the right," explains the Muncie (Ind.) *Press*. "In case of unprovoked aggression, the sympathy of the people of the United States would unquestionably be with France, and would probably seek expression in moral and financial support in generous measure," believes the editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. "But she would do this as an ideal of what is due every people, not as an act of special friendship," thinks the Houston *Chronicle*. "There is not, and never can be, moral isolation for any nation that actually stands as a defender of truth, justice, and actual right," declares the editor of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*. "France had American sympathy from the first as a country attacked by Germany without provocation and in defiance of efforts for peace," we are reminded by the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, "and France would have it again in like circumstances." In this the Oakland (Cal.) *Enquirer* fully agrees:

"California public opinion would unquestionably sustain the national Government in whatever measures might be necessary to assist France in case of any unprovoked attack upon her, and especially in case of attack by Germany. The service of France to the cause of human liberty everywhere is fully appreciated on the Pacific Coast."

In the opinion of the editor of the Boston *Herald*, "it is inconceivable that the United States would remain a passive spectator of an unprovoked and wanton assault upon the French Republic by a great military power. "Americans have not forgotten 1776; they will not forget 1914." This sentiment is shared by the Portland (Ore.) *Journal*, Detroit *Free Press*, the Everett (Wash.) *Herald*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Buffalo *Commercial*, the New York *Evening Mail*, the Baltimore *American*, the Baltimore *News*, the Kansas City *Star*, and nearly two hundred other editors. A typical opinion is found in the Watertown *Times:*

"We were slow in going to her assistance in the last war, but there is nothing to indicate that we would be slow again, for, if an attack of this character were made upon France it would be another attack upon world democracy and humanity."

This peril is pointed out by the Tampa *Tribune:*

"France sees in Germany the same old enemy. France knows, as we at this distance believe, that Germany is doing all possible to bring back the day when it shall again strike terror into the heart of France.

"So long as Germany remains unconquered, and, as we believe, unhurt in its military, its industrial and its financial vitals, so long must France be prepared for attack; and when, if ever, that attack comes, not all the alliances of associated nations, or the gentlemen's agreements that can be made to the contrary will prevent the American people from going to the aid of France against our common enemy."

"The German is a strutting goose-stepper when he is having his own way. He is a whiner when he is licked. But at no time is he, in the collective national sense, to be trusted," thinks the Tulsa (Okla.) *Tribune*; "France, we must remember, is the nation that must be the first to face any outbreak from the people that have trained themselves in the art of treachery.

Moreover, adds the Schenectady *Union-Star:*

"If France is apprehensive of militaristic tendencies manifesting themselves across the thin border-line between France and Germany, it is only because France has had reason in disastrous experience to suspect militaristic tendencies. A country which has been overrun two or three times in a century by the same neighbor has the right to be apprehensive.

"Germany ought to rid itself of the idea that anybody anywhere is seeking its destruction. That is the last thing the world wants. The disruption of Russia has been costly enough to make the world shun more of that sort of thing."

But there is still another danger, points out the editor of the Erie *Herald*—the danger of a German-Bolshevik combination. The German menace, however, it is generally agreed, is much greater. Besides, as the Philadelphia *North American* reminds us, Germany has yet to fulfil her various pledges—

"France, bleeding from a thousand wounds inflicted by a wanton aggressor, found herself assailed at the Paris Peace Conference as greedy, vindictive and imperialistic. Her supreme requirements were reparation for the injuries she had suffered and security against future attack, but she obtained neither. Induced to relinquish strategical guaranties she had power to exact, in return for written assurances of reinforcement in danger, she was to see those pledges discarded, and to face the task of compelling by her own strength fulfilment of terms which

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"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

General Pershing at the tomb of Lafayette, July 4, 1917.

Germany was determined to evade and which France's allies were eager to abate.

"For two years she had to carry on this heavy undertaking, withstanding at once the venomous hostility of Germany and the criticism incited in countries that should have been her friends. In the face of these difficulties France held her position by sheer determination and endurance. Tho staggering under tremendous financial and economic burdens, her people supported the Government in maintaining armed forces large enough to compel Germany's reluctant obedience to the vital terms of the treaty. And it is an incontrovertible fact that France's military strength has been the one agency that has prevented the collapse of the whole settlement—the one agency, moreover, that has preserved Europe from an irruption of anarchism out of Russia. She remains 'at the frontier of freedom' alone; moral approbation is stimulating and precious, but it does not diminish her need for vigilance or the heavy burden of sustaining it. Yet the mission of her foremost statesman has justified itself by a great achievement; for he takes back to France assured knowledge that the enlightened governments and peoples of the world if they will not stand guard with her, at least will not obstruct her efforts to vindicate her rights and preserve the liberties of mankind."

To stand by and see France's house afire, and not help to put out the flames is unthinkable, maintains the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, which goes on to recall:

"Twice within the last fifty years Germany has unceremoniously swept down upon France, seeking her destruction. And to-day the same Germany—more populous and more powerful in resources—still her enemy, stung by defeat and craving revenge, would not hesitate a moment under favorable conditions, to even up the score of war.

"France, Briand has repeatedly stated, would gladly scrap her armies and thereby relieve her people of the tremendous burden of maintaining her defenses; but for her to do that under conditions now existing would be akin to suicide."

Thus these editors of representative newspapers would show that France can not disarm unless she is sure the United States would come to her aid in a crisis. "We want no entangling alliances, but this is a unique situation and menace," writes the editor of the Providence *Journal*, for, he says—

"Germany can not be excluded from account as a future disturbing factor in international affairs. Her rising generation is still being taught that war is a natural and proper state of society. The old Prussian ideals are still inculcated. The Junker influence continues to be exerted, quietly but earnestly. Does any one suppose that if she saw a chance to tear Alsace-Lorraine from France she would hesitate, or that her irreconcilables have forsworn their old ambition to dominate the world?

"France stands to-day, and will continue to stand, as the first bulwark of civilization. She is the first line of defense against a repetition of Germany's mad onslaught. And she is entitled to know, positively and formally, that in the event of an unprovoked Teutonic attack in the future she can rely on our assistance to beat the invader back."

These statements are concurred in by such papers as the Indianapolis *News*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Tampa *Times*, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, its contemporary, the *Times-Leader*, the Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal*, the Scranton *Times*, the Altoona *Tribune*, the York (Pa.) *Dispatch*, the Pottsville *Republican*, the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, the Springfield (Ohio) *Sun*, the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, and the Montgomery *Advertiser*—all of whom are in favor of aid for France in case of unprovoked aggression, and also in favor of expressing this country's attitude toward France by a treaty. From the Fairfield (Iowa) *Ledger-Journal* we get the interesting viewpoint of the doughboy who went overseas from the central West:

"Out here in the great agricultural West there hardly can be but one answer. We hear a lot of criticism of the French and the British by the doughboys who served with them, but sifted to the bottom it is just the result of the irritation and annoyance that naturally would come from mixing nationalities with the hundreds of years of differing traditions. But ever since the boys began to come back from France, we have been interested in their attitude toward France in the event of another war. We have asked many of them if they would fight again. The answer

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usually has had a preamble of criticism of the other peoples, the slackers and the profiteers, but hardly an instance can we remember where the returned soldier did not finally say determinedly that he would fight again for France and freedom as readily as he did before.

"And what the soldier thinks is about what the rest of us think. Liberty, democracy, and the ideals of America are just as dear and just as bright to us now, even in the throes of the financial depression and the injustices of readjustment, as they ever have been."

Among the scores of editors of representative newspapers who believe that the United States should stand by France, but who are not in favor of a formal alliance—who in other words believe that the long standing "alliance of sentiment" is sufficient—are the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, the Savannah *Press*, the Houston *Chronicle*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, the Lansing (Mich.) *State Journal*, the Waterbury *Republican*, the Bridgeport *Star*, the Des Moines *Capital*, the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye*, the Duluth *Herald*, the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, the Phœnix (Ariz.) *Republican*, the South Bend *Tribune*, the Davenport (Iowa) *Times*, the Allentown (Pa.) *Leader*, the Scranton *Republican*, the Bayonne (N. J.) *News-Review*, the Troy *Record*, the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Press*, the Boise (Idaho) *Capital News*, the Parkersburg (W. Va.) *Sentinel*, the Staunton (Va.) *Leader*, the Burlington (Vt.) *News*, and the New York *Evening Mail*. The editor of the last-named paper tells why America's attitude should not be exprest by a treaty—

"This Government should never enter into 'offensive and defensive' alliances with other governments; they are war-breeders. History proves their futility; to try them again would be merely to repeat failures of the past and to perpetuate feuds and militarism.

"Let nations try another way. Germany is now effectively disarmed on land and sea; the Versailles Treaty insures this condition for approximately forty years. The Allies should, at the proper time, bring Germany into the world-wide disarmament program now in its initial stage at Washington; this should be done, not for Germany's sake, but to convince France that there is to be no army entrenched on the east bank of the Rhine ready and eager to grapple with her should she not have an army permanently entrenched on the west bank. An army in either country will inevitably mean (and justify) an army in both countries. A Germany on a basis of permanent disarmament is a better assurance to France against aggression than would be alliances or the maintenance of a French army, for both have failed miserably in the past; the Allies, led by America, are now in position to compel such a Germany. That is the service that America can and should undertake, not alone for France, but for humanity."

"Special and restricted alliances have proved the curse of the Christian world," agrees the Houston *Chronicle*—

"The basic idea of such an alliance is force, pressure, physical strength, intimidation, and even tho brought forward in the name of self-defense, it has never yet failed to develop an imperialistic, aggressive policy.

"Fundamentally, they are designed and intended to array force against force, to shape the evolution of events by means of artificial pressure, to handicap some peoples, while helping others, by a mobilization of physical power along arbitrary lines.

"The theory of dominating international affairs by grouped interests and power balances, is far more tyrannical in its operation, far more irritating in effect, far more disturbing in suggestion, than an independent militaristic policy on the part of single governments.

"The United States stands, and has always stood, for justice to all nations. This forbids her to recognize the logic or practicability of special alliances. The American view is that a special alliance of two, three, or four nations can be productive of nothing more quickly, or more inevitably, than the birth of a counter-alliance."

Still another argument against a treaty at this time is furnished by the San Francisco *Chronicle*:"

"This is not an opportune time to pledge the nation to engage in a future war, even in a just cause. It suggests that we have no confidence in what we are doing at the Washington Conference."

A treaty, agrees the Buffalo *Commercial*, is not necessary "The strongest of international guaranties," it observes, "are not embodied in scraps of paper, but in mutual understanding." "Our entry into the recent war demonstrated that," agrees the Boise (Idaho) *Capital News*. Continues *The Commercial*—

"It is against public policy for the United States to enter into any treaty of alliance for offensive or defensive purposes. Therefore, it is useless to expect this country to guarantee protection to France against invasion. But there can be an understanding given at this Conference and made so emphatic as to have the sanction of a treaty, that the countries represented in this Conference will regard any attack upon France from any quarter as an act of aggression against the peace of the world. In her position with respect to Germany France is at least entitled to the moral support of the nations"

"There are always difficulties in interpreting treaties," we are reminded by the Kansas City *Star*, and the St. Louis *Star* is afraid that if we sign a treaty backing France it would give that country "too free a hand in Europe, just as the recently abrogated Anglo-Japanese treaty gave Japan too free a hand in China." Moreover, intimates the Boston *Herald*, "a treaty with France alone would have hard sledding in the United States." "If we should sign such a treaty," adds the editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, "we would become a party to all the petty squabbles in which France might indulge in the future." As we read in the Milwaukee *Sentinel:*

"The sentiment of the United States is, as it is easy to perceive, strongly against alliances in arms, such as would be the only possible result of such a treaty. The matter should be left for the nation to decide when, if ever, the necessity for such decision arises, resting on the basis as exprest by Secretary Hughes, that 'No words spoken by France have fallen on deaf ears in the United States."

"Of course, the opinion exprest in reply to the first question is predicted on the continuance of existing conditions. It is easy to conceive how in the course of years the complexion of affairs might be so altered as to bring about entirely different sentiments on the part of the American people. And in this fact lies one of the strongest objections to any treaty which would seek to bind the United States to a course of future action which might be found so repugnant to the sentiments of its people as to render it impossible of performance."

"There should be no treaty," maintains the editor of the Hibbing (Minn.) *Tribune;* "France, if her cause is just, needs no bond from the United States." "The good faith of nations is better than treaties," agrees the editor of the St. Cloud (Minn.) *Journal-Press*. A more effective way to protect France from aggression, thinks the Brazil (Ind.) *Times*, would be to let the world know "just what our attitude toward France is—a sort of understanding, like our Monroe Doctrine." "We should not bind ourselves," believes the editor of the Columbus (Ind.) *Ledger*. In the opinion of the Staunton (Va.) *Leader*, "America should always be in a position to act independently in every crisis." In circumstances similar to those of 1914, declares the editor of the Canton (Ohio) *News*, "America would not be neutral; she dare not." As the Des Moines *Capital* puts it:

"An agreement or pledge made openly and before the entire world would be as effective as a formal treaty and would avoid many difficulties, such as ratification by the Senate. Any pledge made openly in an assembly such as the Washington Conference would have all the moral force of a treaty."

"The history of all European nations proves the inadequacy of treaties at times of crisis," declares the editor of the Bayonne *News-Review;* "they serve their part during ordinary times, but when public opinion becomes unsympathetic they mean nothing." "It is far better for the friendship of the two republics to depend upon mutual understanding and sympathy, than to

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freeze it into words and subject it to constant discussion and interpretation," in the opinion of the Troy *Record*. "A treaty," explains the Elmira *Star-Gazette*, "is a promissory note, payable on demand, and Uncle Sam does not want to sign one." As the Geneva (N. Y.) *Times* puts it—

"Alliances are not pleasant things. They come up to plague nations at times and put them in false or uncomfortable positions. Washington's well-known advice about entangling alliances is remembered and has had its influence down through the years. While the world is closer together than it was in his day and no nation can now be aloof, still America should keep free from obligations made in advance that may be harmful or embarrassing to it in the future. France will have to rely upon the good-will of America, and if her cause is just she never need fear but that America will come to her aid, as was done in the World War."

On the other hand, those who maintain that we should sign a treaty with France set forth a number of reasons in support of their contention. It is their belief that a guaranty of French integrity would prevent any German aggression against France. "France's brave defense of civilization, her war-drained and devastated condition to-day, and her future surely justify a written pledge," writes the editor of the Lorain (O.) *Times-Herald*. "Nothing but a treaty could be permanently binding," believes the editor of the Long Branch (N. J.) *Record;* "a change in the Administration at Washington might vitiate a 'gentlemen's agreement' over night," he observes. "Why not put it down in black and white?" asks the editor of the Fairfield (Ia.) *Ledger-Journal*. "If we mean to aid France, why not write it down so the world may see?" "Any agreement looking to the maintenance of peace must be guaranteed by treaty," asserts the Erie (Pa.) *Herald:* "no mere 'gentlemen's agreement' could be equally binding." Besides, we are reminded by the Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Nonpariel*, "if we furnish France the guaranty which she rightfully claims, France can disarm. With such a guaranty in force it would be utterly futile for the German Junkers to attempt to rebuild their war machine." "Nothing but a formal assurance of France's safety will set at rest the French apprehensions which are holding back the recovery of Europe," declares the editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. "Germany should be informed that France does not stand alone," believes the Philadelphia *North American*, while its neighbor, *The Inquirer*, has this to say:

"It is easy in a conference such as we have at Washington to hand out pleasing phrases and profess friendship. But France requires something more than that. Secretary Hughes went so far as he was justified in going, when he declared that 'no words ever spoken by France have fallen on deaf ears in the United States.' The Secretary no doubt intended to imply that if France were again assailed without cause she could depend upon this country.

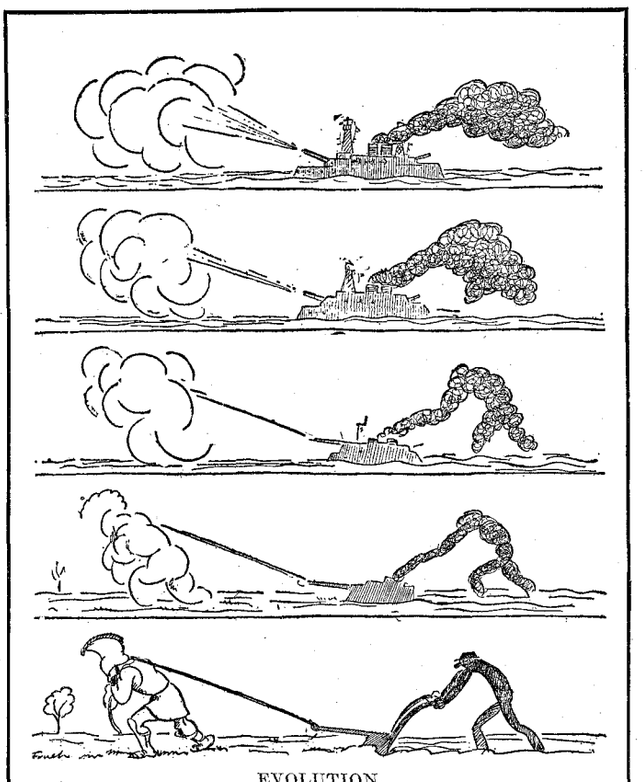
"But why not say so outright? Why not put it into official form? The problem of France's great army would be solved in a twinkling were the United States and England to enter into an agreement to support France in case her liberty and that of other nations were menaced. With such a moral understanding, France might reduce her army in confidence."

Many editors vote against a treaty with France because they feel, as the editor of the Akron *Times* expresses it, that "our affiliation with the League of Nations would cover the whole matter, and reduce the possibility of attack to the minimum." "France is entitled to some guaranty, such as would be provided by the League if the United States were a member," declares the Milwaukee *Journal*. "Now that the League is functioning, our entry should be sufficient to give France the guaranty she seeks," adds the editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) *Citizen*. "The treaty binding the United States to come to France's aid, meets all requirements, and should have been ratified when it was submitted by President Wilson," maintains the editor of the Indianapolis *News*. "The general idea of the League meets every one's

(*Continued on page 39*)

WHAT THE 5-5-3 VICTORY MEANS

"ON THURSDAY, December 15, 1921, the Race for Armaments came to an end." With those uncompromisingly optimistic words the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* celebrates the signing by Hughes, Balfour and Kato of the Three-Power Naval Agreement, establishing a naval ratio of 5-5-3 for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and fixing the status of present and future fortifications in the Pacific. The retention of the *Mutsu* by Japan and the consequent readjustments in the British and American programs, together with the difficulties temporarily raised by France and Italy, are regarded by many of our papers as detracting little or nothing from the significance of an event which they hail as an unprecedented triumph of American diplomacy and a great victory for peace and disarmament. In fact, the Philadelphia paper quoted above declares that "this is the world's greatest achievement for peace in all its long and crowded history." "Welcome, '5-5-3!' Tho your total is thirteen you have made it a lucky number!" exclaimes the Troy *Times*, which continues in whimsical vein: "This expression of a naval ratio is probably the most important of all numerical restrictions since that imposed in Eden, Noah's Ark, and modern marriage, and which may be colloquially exprest by the phrases 'the best two out of three' and 'two's a company, three's a crowd.'" This agreement, it adds, closes a hole in the pocket of industry.



EVOLUTION.

—Frueh in the New York *World*.

"The miracle of naval disarmament has been wrought," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which characterizes the agreement as "the most vital achievement of the Washington Conference." And in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read:

"There have been shiftings, compromises and concessions; but all these have been within the iron limitations of the great principles laid down in the name of America by Secretary Hughes on November 12. As it was set forth on that day, the 5-5-3 ratio stands. For so long as the world's three great naval Powers keep faith and their pledged word, naval forces will not be increased above the fixed tonnages that are set down in the Three-Power Agreement.

"It is more far-reaching than that. Japan and England and

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the United States will stop pouring millions into the fortified islands and naval bases of the Pacific. Japan will not fortify Formosa against an attack from the Philippines. We will go no further with frowning Corregidor or at Cavite. England will halt where she is with her Hongkong and Kowloon areas of defense.

"The bold outlines of the Hughes plan emerge intact from the grind and hammering of the conferences. The 5-5-3 ratio is

GETTING CLOSER TO THE BASKET AT EVERY TRY.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

unshaken, altho Japan saves her sentiment-financed *Mutsu* built from the yen and the sen scraped from the pockets of her poor. We keep the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware;* and England to keep the three-Power balance true, may build two super-*Hoods* of a definitely limited tonnage.

"The only place where the Hughes plan was dented and bent is in the proviso that for as many as three, and possibly for six, years England's navy yards may work upon the two new *Hoods*. Our own yards may work for some months yet upon the 90 per cent. completed *North Dakota* and *Delaware*. Then the hammers will be stilled. As for Japan, it would appear that she has built the last capital ship she may build other than for agreed replacements."

Comparing this agreement with the naval disarmament program as originally formulated by Secretary Hughes, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

"The number of Japanese ships will be the same as was proposed in Secretary Hughes's plan, the number of American ships the same, and the number of British ships two less. The capital ships of the American and the Japanese navies will be of slightly larger tonnage and power, and those of the British Navy of a little less tonnage and a little more power. . . . The original proposal, as explained by Mr. Hughes, called for the scrapping of 66 ships with a tonnage of 1,878,343 tons. Under the agreement 68 ships with a tonnage of 1,861,643 tons will be scrapped. The original proposal allowed Great Britain to retain 22 capital ships with a total tonnage of 604,450, to be reduced later to the same tonnage as America's 18 ships with a tonnage of 500,650 tons. The agreement gives to Great Britain 20 capital ships with a tonnage of 582,050, and to the United States 18 with a tonnage of 525,850 tons. Japan by the proposal would have had 10 ships of a tonnage of 299,700. By the agreement it has 10 ships with a tonnage of 313,000. The naval holiday of ten years is agreed to, except for permission to Great Britain to build the two ships referred to, which are not to exceed 37,000 tons each. It is also agreed that no more fortifications shall be constructed in the Pacific island possessions of the three Powers, excepting the islands of Japan proper, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii."

Turning to the difficulties that still lie in the path of naval disarmament the same paper goes on to say:

"While all this has been definitely decided upon, there yet remain some questions at issue which must be harmonized and settled before a naval armament treaty can be arranged. The capital ships, ratio and tonnage of France and Italy will have to be agreed upon, and the matter of submarine tonnage decided. Great Britain strongly desires total abolition of the submarine as an instrument of civilized warfare. It is not likely to insist upon that, for it stands alone in that position. But it is understood that it is pressing for a considerable reduction of the submarine tonnage proposed in the American plan, and perhaps for the outlawing of large sea-going submarines capable of offensive warfare upon merchant ships. Their experts contend that the experience of the late war has shown that the submarine is not an effective weapon of defense or offense as against battle-ships. The German submarines, they say, did little damage to British or other warships, except in the early days of the war. Its only success was in the destruction of the ships of commerce, in which it horrified the world. This paper has often exprest its antagonism to the submarine as an instrument of war. The submarine and poison gas are both weapons that ought to be discouraged instead of encouraged, and it should not be difficult for the governments to come to an understanding that would at least provide for their close limitation, if elimination is not yet practicable. What a strange conclusion it would be if this whole agreement were defeated by this thing, this submarine, which was the direct cause of all our losses and all our woes!"

According to the New York *Tribune's* Washington Bureau the naval agreement will mean "$100,000,000 a year saved to the United States or $3 for each taxpayer." These figures, however, are multiplied by five in an estimate published by the New York *Herald*, in which we read: "The actual cost of the upkeep of our Navy under the Hughes plan will be between $500,000,000 and $550,000,000 each year. The actual upkeep of the whole Navy, if not limited by the Hughes plan, with all the proposed ships

IN THE WAITING-ROOM.

—Ket in the Oakland *Tribune*.

completed, would be well over $1,000,000,000 a year, including necessary replacement construction."

Discussing the bearing on American interests of some of the alterations in the original Hughes plan the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The agreement provides for something that was not in the

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original Hughes proposal, to wit, the maintenance of the status quo as to fortifications on the Pacific islands in open waters and exclusive of Hawaii and the islands off the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand coasts. That means definitely that the fortifications of the United States island of Guam can not be carried to their completion and that, consequently, the United States gives up the only fortified naval base that could have made possible a naval campaign for the defense of the Philippine islands or for the military restraint of Japanese aggression on the continent of Asia or in Asiatic waters.

"It can doubtless be truly said that Japan's consent to the 5-5-3 naval ratio has been bought by our Government's agreement not to utilize Guam as an advanced naval outpost, yet the price paid is explained by certain facts which should not be lost sight of. Even with a fully fortified Guam, our Navy reduced to a purely defensive basis under the Hughes plan could not hope to command the far eastern seas. Further costly expenditure on the fortifications would be a waste of money—at least during the 10-year holiday—and could be justified only on the ground that the 10-year period would be followed by naval rivalry and possibly war. Guam should have been completely fortified before this Conference was called, if the United States Government was to escape making such a concession as has now been wrung from it.

"It is to be hoped that no more modifications of the ten-year holiday as originally planned will assume serious form. There is talk of permitting the construction of capital ships during the decade under certain restrictions so as to anticipate the end of the holiday and incidentally to help maintain the technical integrity of naval shipyards during the lean period, but such concessions need not be a grave impairment of the grand project. Another hope may be exprest—that the raising of the maximum tonnage limit of capital ships built for replacement purposes from 35,000 to 37,000 tons will not force the United States to increase the width of the Panama Canal at large cost to the American taxpayer. A battle-ship of 35,000 tons could barely crawl through the present canal without scraping its sides."

One of the curious effects of the naval agreement, notes the Newark *News*, is that it leaves the United States without a single battle-cruiser:

"The rather extensive tests made prior to our entrance to the war off this coast were then taken as showing that the American dependence on torpedo destroyers as scouts was not worth much, and the addition of scout cruisers alone made the condition but little better. It was decided that there was needed a high-speed, big-gun ship to protect these 'eyes and ears' of the fleet. The result was that our naval program as then laid down included six battle-cruisers carrying six sixteen-inch guns and being capable of thirty-five-knot speed.

"The first of these is not over a quarter completed, and will be scrapped. Great Britain now has ten of this type of which she will keep four, and Japan has four of which she will keep all. It may be that the British losses at Jutland rather discredited this type of ship, altho the one major vessel the British have built since that time is the battle-cruiser *Hood*. Perhaps in a similar way the doubt of the dreadnought herself as against air attack has helped along the general proposal that no more of these forty-million-dollar ships be built for ten years."

But "it is in the fact of the agreement itself, and not in the details of the armament limitation plan, that the world will read the victory for peace that has been achieved by the Washington Conference," remarks the Richmond *Times-Despatch*. As the New York *Tribune* discusses certain implications of the agreement:

"It is recognized that one nation may legitimately take notice of what another is doing. The domain of the common concern is thus immensely enlarged. Heretofore each nation has assumed that what it did in the way of arming itself was exclusively its own affair; that no questions could be asked; that it was justified in resenting anything that even hinted at restraint of its liberty of action.

"The doctrine is scrapped. In its place is established the one that the naval program of one country is the proper business of all. Here is a wholesome novelty in international law, and the seed planted at Washington will multiply.

"Another innovation is of almost equal importance—namely, that one nation can trust the word of another with respect to matters of the most delicate nature."

A FEDERAL BILL TO HALT LYNCHING

LYNCHING WILL BE LESS FASHIONABLE if the Federal anti-lynching bill sponsored by Representative Dyer (Rep., Mo.) becomes a law. Also, notes a Southern paper, the Columbia *Record*, "chicken-livered and rabbit-hearted officers of the law, with backbones no stiffer than empty flour-sacks," will be dealt with rather severely if they continue to surrender prisoners and jail keys as in the past, for heavy penalties to both the officer and the county he represents will result if every precaution is not taken to prevent the lynching of a prisoner, white or black. "The Dyer Bill is drastic, but a drastic remedy is needed for the loathsome lynching disease," declares the New York *Tribune*, which reminds us that "since January 1, 1921, there have been sixty known lynchings—a record of shame for a civilized nation." Moreover, another editor recalls, "the records of the past thirty years show that more than one-fifth of the 3,224 victims of lynchings in that time were white men." Southerners, therefore, should not feel that the Dyer Bill is aimed wholly at them, points out the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, for, as the New York *Globe* remarks, "both Northerners and Southerners have offended, and both whites and blacks have been lynched."

In the opinion of Attorney-General Daugherty, the passage of legislation by Congress penalizing failure by a State to give equal protection of the laws to any person within its jurisdiction would be constitutional. Southern Congressmen, on the other hand, attack the constitutionality of the Dyer Bill. Besides encroaching upon a State's rights, they add, the bill, if it becomes a law, will increase crimes which cause lynchings. The bill provides, according to a summary of the Chicago *Daily News*, that—

"Any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of protecting the life of any person who may be put to death by a mob and who fails to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the killing, or any such officer, who, being charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in a mob murder, fails to make all reasonable efforts to pursue the matter to final judgment, shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding five years or by a fine of $5,000 or less, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person who participates in a mob murder is declared to be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for life or for a term of not less than five years.

"It is provided further that 'any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county, for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States.' Payment may be enforced by the United States District Court in which the judgment is obtained. If the person put to death shall have been transported by the mob from one county to another and there put to death, each county through which he was transported is made jointly liable with the others for the $10,000 forfeit."

Some States, it is said, such as Minnesota and Illinois, already have enacted drastic laws against lynching, and have provided severe penalties for officers and communities that fail to protect the life of the accused. Should the Dyer Bill pass, however, the Federal Court, rather than a local tribunal, will institute proceedings should a sheriff or deputy be charged with neglect of duty. That it is practically impossible in most cases for State officers to deal with mobs bent upon lynching, is the contention of the San Antonio *Express:*

"Since April 11 last 38 lynchings, including two burnings at the stake and four burnings of bodies after lynching, have been perpetrated in the United States, as follows: Georgia 10, Mississippi 7, South Carolina 5, Louisiana 4, Arkansas 3, and Texas 3. Meanwhile, the 1920 record stands as the basis of indictment and comparison—and Texas heads that record. Last year its mobs out-lynched Georgia's.

"However sincere and courageous the Southern Governors'

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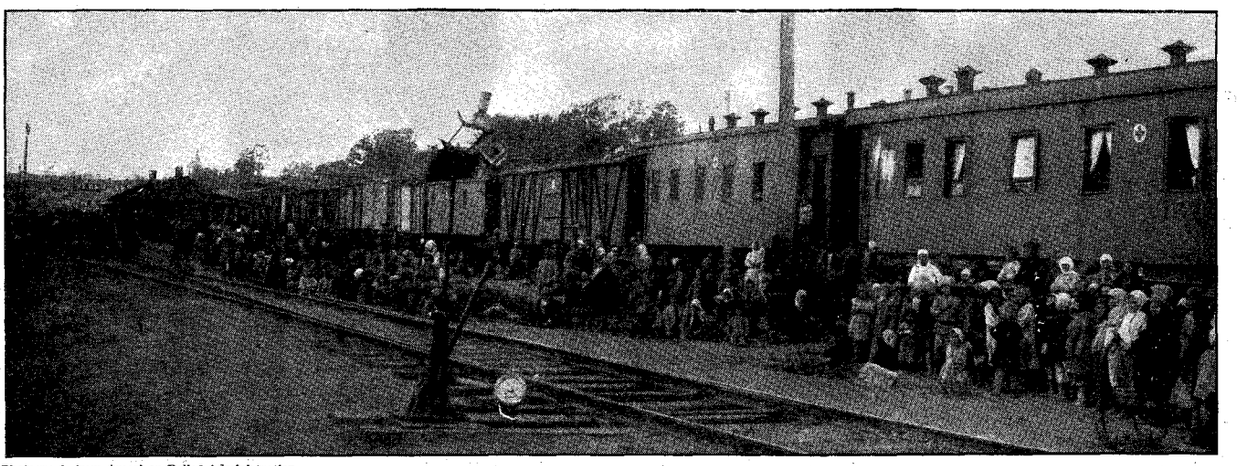

Photograph from American Relief Administration

WHEN THE TRAIN COMES IN WITH FOOD FROM AMERICA.

Scene at Samara station with a thousand children waiting for tickets admitting them to the American Relief Administration's train.

efforts to stamp out lynching, they come to naught. In the lynching States, spoken and written appeals to the spirit of civilization and Americanism, to lawful government and order, have encountered but eyes closed against them, mind fast shut against them, ears deaf to them.

"Congress, however, has both the right and the power to legislate for the genuine, effective operation of every mandate of the Constitution; it should pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill."

"If under the Dyer Bill, communities are made to pay for tolerating lynchings, lynchings will stop," asserts the New York *Tribune;* "if officials can be imprisoned for not doing their best to discourage mob violence, local sentiment will turn against such outbreaks." Meanwhile, adds this paper:

"No State can well complain if Congress takes a hand in ending the lynching evil. Our foreign relations have been troubled many times by the lawless hanging of other nationals. The Federal Government is bound under treaties to give equal protection to citizens and aliens. Yet it has no hold on the States through whose negligence aliens are lynched, and punishment for such crime is not exacted. It is likewise an affront to the Constitution that citizens of the United States are not protected by the States in their personal rights."

"As long as mob law maintains its hold in America the life of no individual is safe, be he rich or poor, high or low," points out the Houston *Informer*. Therefore, contends the New York *Globe:*

"No argument should be necessary in defense of this bill, which is a clear and direct application of the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Lynching can not ordinarily take place without the connivance of the local authorities. If they will not act, the Federal Government should. To call this assertion of the constitutional rights of every citizen a violation of State sovereignty is to deny sixty years of history."

"To reenforce State statutes by such Federal provisions as are contained in the Dyer Bill will impose no injustice upon any one, but will maintain equal rights for all," believes the Boston *Herald*, and the Detroit *News* remarks that "by this time it ought to be realized that the lynching spirit leads to more trouble than it can possibly correct."

Several Southern editors and Congressmen, however, take the opposite view. The debate in the House of Representatives, say Washington correspondents, "is fanning political and sectional flames as nothing else has done in many months." Southern Democrats who consider the Dyer Bill aimed at the South aver that Northern Republicans are trying to make political capital out of a bill which they know will accomplish nothing. Representative Sumners of Texas, in fact, declares that "there is not a lawyer on earth who can defend the bill on constitution grounds." "It is an encroachment on States' rights, because it gives the Government the right to dictate to States how they shall exercise police powers," avers the Congressman from Texas. Representative Byrnes of South Carolina argues that even if the Dyer Bill should become a law, and should be held constitutional, "it would not prevent lynching, for similar laws in Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina have failed to do so." "The bill will increase the number of crimes and the number of lynchings," predicts Representative Aswell of Louisiana, while Representative Pou of North Carolina asks that Southern people "be left alone to work out their own problems."

"It is extremely doubtful if it would be wise to delegate to the Federal authorities the power which this bill would give them," thinks the Savannah *News*, while the Nashville *Banner* marshals the following reasons why the States should be allowed to "hoe their own rows"—

"Lynchings are essentially local. They violate State laws. The victim is usually taken from a county jail or from the custody of county officers. The offense is within the State, against the peace and dignity of the State, and should be punished by the State alone.

"Federal interference with the enforcement of the criminal laws would not be effective because it would be in the face of public sentiment, and State efforts would be correspondingly relaxed.

"Every possible exertion everywhere should be used to put down lynchings, but to give their suppression into the hands of the Federal Government would be subversive of State authority and a dangerous innovation. . . . It would also have a bad effect on the South, where it would be construed as were the reconstruction measures plainly intended to "put black heels on white necks." The Constitution was both overridden and amended by the Republican fanatics in power at the time, in the effort to create negro supremacy in political affairs, and it served to create race animosity more intense than would otherwise have existed, while the white man continued to hold the supremacy more jealously than he would otherwise have done. . . .

"Lynchings are not confined to the South. A mob in Massachusetts recently attempted to lynch three negro prisoners held for 'the usual offense' that is likely to excite mob fury wherever it occurs; but this anti-lynching bill is aimed at the South and is in line with the usual Republican endeavor to bring the South, in all matters where the negro is concerned, under strict Federal control. It has been a mischievous policy that has done much to engender race animosity and sectional ill-feeling that would not otherwise have existed.

"The best element of Southern citizenship is using all possible endeavor to suppress lynchings and to create a sentiment that will not tolerate the evil. This endeavor will in time prevail, but it would be hampered and hindered by attempted Federal interference."

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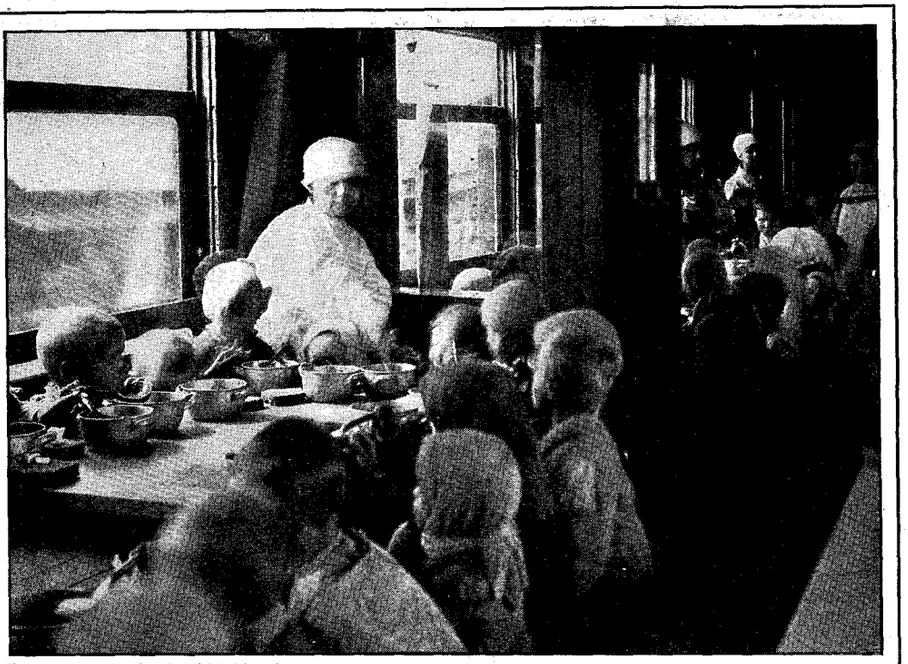
$20,000,000 TO SEND FOOD TO RUSSIA

"DEADLY, DAMNABLE INDIFFERENCE to the fate of millions," is Philip Gibbs's description of the attitude of the rest of the world towards starving Russia, as the snows of winter come to cut off the escape of fugitives from the famine lands, and to add enormously to the difficulty of transporting food. A famine "too big for private charity" calls upon the governments of the world to act. The New York *Herald* agrees that except for Russia itself and what is left of Austria, there is scarcely a nation in Europe "that could not contribute something." The Washington *Post*, however, feels that it is to America alone that Russia must look for relief: "European countries have their own problems which prevent them from bestowing charity, however generous their impulses may be. The United States alone has the food in plenty, the money and the means for undertaking this work of relief." It is to supplement the work of private organizations that the Congress has acted on President Harding's recommendation and Secretary Hoover's appeal and appropriated, with a unanimous vote in the Senate, $20,000,000 to buy corn, seed grain, and certain staple food products in the United States to be sent to Russia.



Photograph from American Relief Administration.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN EATING AMERICAN FOOD

In a restaurant car of an American Relief Administration train.

No such stinging phrase as "deadly, damnable indifference" was used by Secretary Hoover, but the thought is evident in what he said to the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"It is necessary to come to the American Government to get the money. Public charity will respond when it can, but it has been shown that this is not an auspicious time to depend upon public charity. I don't think the total collections of diligent organizations working for this cause have been $500,000 since August.

"It has been questioned whether our own economic condition warrants this expenditure. Briefly, can we afford it? Well, the American public spends a billion dollars annually on tobacco, cosmetics, and the like, and I do not think $20,000,000 too much. The supplies are already here, and we are now feeding milk to hogs and burning corn under boilers.

"There will be no economic loss to the United States in exporting these grains. It is true we transfer the burden from the farmer to the taxpayer, but there will be no net economic loss. If we get into the market now and buy we will afford some relief to the American farmer, also."

These remarks, the New York *Globe* comments, "seem to describe some other America than that emotional nation which gave generously enough to Belgian relief." *The Globe* itself says editorially of our indifference to Russia:

"The fact is that we are still open-handed, as individuals, in the matter of giving tips to people who have done nothing to earn them and in other forms of ostentatious display. We keep ourselves well supplied with chewing-gum, face powder, tobacco, fur coats, gasoline, and other luxuries that we can pay for or get credit for. But since August we haven't been willing to cut down on our gum or gasoline by even the imperceptible amount necessary to give food to starving Russian children. Mr. Hoover even thinks it necessary to prove that the proposed governmental aid won't really cost anything. Our defect may be lack of imagination, but the picture isn't flattering even with that emendation."

In this same New York paper Mr. Bruce Bliven reminds us that there are about 3,000,000 children—perhaps as many as there are in New York State—in the famine zone, that the American Relief Administration, which feeds children only, will be feeding 1,200,000 when it reaches the peak of its endeavors in January. What is to become of the others? Nothing, but "to die a lingering, cruel and peculiarly horrible death." Of the corn and seed wheat the Relief Administration looks for as a result of the Senate action, Mr. Bliven says, writing from Washington to *The Globe:*

"Twenty million bushels of corn would 'break' the famine and save nearly all the lives now threatened, except of those too far gone for aid. Three million bushels of seed wheat would permit a spring planting pretty close to normal, so Russia could feed herself after the harvest of next August. If the wheat isn't planted, the famine just goes on another year.

"Selling ten or twenty million bushels of corn would be a welcome relief to American farmers whose corn-cribs are glutted with it. They're burning it in the Middle-West as fuel—burning it while children starve in Russia and one thousand of the Shipping Board's big steel ships lie rusting at their anchors for lack of work!"

But with all the practical and emotional pleas for the Russian appropriation the newspapers note that it did not pass the House of Representatives unanimously or without objection. One Congressman alluded to the "dangerous precedent" involved; another to the necessity for charity at home; another to the necessity for economizing, and still another to the assertion "that the Russian Soviets are themselves mostly to blame for their suffering."

No better way could be found to start the New Year right in each of the million and a half homes to which this magazine comes than to send a gift of food to starving Russia. It is literally a gift of life. Read again the statement on page 59 of our issue of December 17 and send your check to the Russian Famine Fund, 15 Park Row, New York. Every $10 will save ten lives for a month. Every $100 will save one hundred lives for a month.

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THE KANSAS INDUSTRIAL SNAG

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S LEGAL LIGHTNING-ROD, as the New York *World* terms the Kansas Industrial Court, while designed to avert strikes and lockouts, apparently "does not prevent Kansas getting hit quite as often as any other State." Instead of industrial peace, we see conditions which the Newark *News* considers "almost, if not entirely, without parallel in American labor history in the Kansas coal region, where mounted National Guardsmen have taken the field to quell rioting by women directed at union miners." For an unusual aspect of the situation is that "outlaw" workers are striking against the union. The women demonstrators, it is said, are relatives of the "outlaw" followers of Alexander Howat, deposed United Mine Worker president of that particular district.

THE JAILED LABOR CHIEF

Alexander M. Howat, who has been called "the Czar of the Kansas coal fields," is serving a prison sentence for his defiance of Governor Allen's Industrial Court. So his followers have struck work.

Alexander M. Howat, for twenty years a figure in labor controversies in the Kansas coal-fields, and his aid are now serving sentences of six months each for violating the State Industrial Court Law by calling strikes in an industry which is "essential to the public welfare"—coal-mining, and several thousand of their followers are striking in protest against the incarceration. Meanwhile the United Mine Workers have taken over the administration of their former district president, now expelled from the organization, but the supporters of Howat have a rival organization and are making matters rather uncomfortable for Governor Allen. "They are hiding behind the skirts of their women," as the Chicago strikers did, charges the Buffalo *Commercial*, altho the Topeka *Capital* reports that the meetings at which the women planned their campaign were attended only by women. Arrests are being made among the leaders of these women, Governor Allen informs the editor of the New York *Herald*, "and also among the male agitators who are responsible for the movement." Continues the Kansas Governor:

"A peculiar feature of the case is that the miners who are working are regular members of the international union. The miners who are striking have been outlawed by their international organization. It is said to be the first instance in history where non-members of the union have led a strike against the union."

The point involved in the controversy, thinks the New York *Evening Mail*, "is of extreme importance because it involves the great question of whether the people can establish a real government of industrial relations for both employer and employee in an essential production like that of coal." We find a nearby view of the situation in the Kansas City *Times:*

"The issue in the Howat controversy is that of the honor of organized labor. It is the issue of whether or not collective bargaining shall stand the test when its representatives show bad faith.

"The question at stake is whether the national organization of coal miners has the power to compel its own men to carry out the contracts which the organization has made. In other words, it is the question of whether organized labor shall exist. For once organized labor breaks faith with the public through bad faith in the keeping of its contracts, then organized labor will lose its one great asset of public sympathy and approval.

"If President Lewis fails in his effort to establish the honor and good faith of the union in the Kansas coal-fields, and leaves the field again in the hands of Howat and his radicals, the State is as sure to take action as the sun is to rise to-morrow. It is one thing for the politicians of the labor movement to defy the laws of their own order, and quite another for them to defy the laws of the State of Kansas."

The Supreme Court of Kansas already has declared the Industrial Court constitutional. The opposition of the trade union movement, we are told, arises primarily from the fear that the Court will act as a check upon unionism. As the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* reviews the work of the Kansas Court:

"Since this new Court began to function in the life of Kansas, there have been no serious strikes or walkouts in the mines, the welfare of the public has not been jeopardized, and the miners themselves have shown a disposition to leave their grievances for the court to settle. Both labor and capital have a hearing before this tribunal, but the decisions are left to competent and qualified judges. The case of the public is always considered in its awards."

"More than thirty cases already have been brought before the Court for adjudication, the majority of them by labor union leaders," avers the New York *Herald* editorially. Furthermore—

"Twenty-eight of the cases have been decided, and out of these twenty-eight decisions, all of them affecting wages, working conditions and contracts, twenty-seven have been accepted as entirely satisfactory, both to employees and employers."

Mr. Howat, however, declares from behind prison bars that the Court "is for the purpose of destroying organized labor; if it succeeds in Kansas, every State will copy it."

The Kansas miners have the sympathy of the Illinois District United Mine Workers of America, altho the president of the International organization expelled Howat, who was then president of the Kansas District. As the president of the Illinois District writes in an open letter to the miners of Illinois:

"The Kansas miners are waging a heroic fight against great odds, against the power of State and Federal governments, against organized capital and against the misused power of their own Union. Their desire and hope is to free themselves of the Industrial Court Act."

"It seems incredible that the Kansas Supreme Court would say this Industrial Court Law was sustained by public opinion," remarks the weekly news-letter of the American Federation of Labor. "This Court takes no notice of hostility of many Kansas legislators, and the growing conviction of thinking Kansas citizens that the act was inspired by 'big business,' and that the increased rates charged by numerous public utility corporations sustain their suspicions." Referring to what several editors term "civil war" in Kansas, the New York *World* says:

"Since the Court's decision could not be attacked in any other fashion, they have appealed to violence. The State has appealed in turn to the militia, and with the militia at a loss, it begins to look as if something else would have to be appealed to unless the issue is to be fought out to a finish. In the end the Kansas authorities will have to be reasonable and hit upon an agreement by conciliation, as they might have saved time and trouble by doing in the first place.

"For the principle of the Industrial Court is wrong. Industrial disputes can not be settled by governmental fiat. Courts make errors; Governments, as the workers know, are not infallible; the question of how much a man shall get for a day's work is not a legal question but a problem in human adjustment. Kansas has that lesson still to learn—and is learning."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

DOGS of war feed on bones of contention.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

LENINE and Trotzky are Russia's Gold Brick Twins.—*Asheville Times.*

THE difference between hog and pork is about thirty cents a pound.—*Marion Star.*

THE concert of nations will be improved by addition of the Irish harp.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

PUTTING Europe back on her feet will get her off our hands.—*Wilkes-Barre Times-Recorder.*

IF they can have peace in Ireland, there is no reason why the whole world can't have it.—*Toledo Blade.*

NO wonder a hen gets discouraged. She can never find things where she lays them.—*New York American.*

CHINA might feel more kindly toward the open door if she doesn't have to serve as the mat.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE are true friends of Irish freedom and then also there are friends of a free fight.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

CHINA wants to run her own post-offices, and that ought to make her forget some of her other troubles.—*Columbia Record.*

THE silk stocking was invented in the sixteenth century, but not all of it was discovered until recently.—*New York American.*

IF there are any saloons left in New York, you can't describe them as "the poor man's club."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

WHAT did Mr. Tumulty see "in the White House looking glass"? Only one guess is allowed each person.—*New York Evening Mail.*

BRITAIN wants to abolish submarines, but the Hughes plan provides for converting a big proportion of the exciting fleets into under-water craft.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WELL, we guess the idea of a quadruple alliance has been pretty well received by everybody as all even Senator Reed of Missouri says against it is that it is treacherous, treasonable, damnable.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WHAT we have read of the climbing of Everest convinces us that its name should be Neverrest.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

THE reason nations can't decide concerning their duty to Russia is because she is too rich to neglect and too big to spank.—*Mansfield News.*

WELL, we'll scrap the ships. But we still cling to the conviction that we could have licked any other navy in the world.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST tells of the invention of talking pictures. But any of the old masters could paint a speaking likeness.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE surmise that the most profitable employment of the German paper marks would be to use them in feeding goats for the market.—*Columbia Record.*

IF a four-Power agreement will keep the peace of the Pacific, why will not the fifty-one-Power agreement of the League of Nations keep the peace of the world?—*Philadelphia Record.*

IF we should win another war soon we'd be ruined.—*Columbia Record.*

THE cost of living is still about the same—all a fellow has.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT is a striking coincidence that "American" ends in "I can."—*Greenville Piedmont.*

CONGRESS would accomplish more with fewer "blocs" and more tackle.—*Columbia Record.*

AGRICULTURAL sections are slowly recovering from the bump of bumper crops.—*Steubenville Herald-Star.*

WHILE business is on the up-grade, a lot of sand is needed to keep the wheels from slipping.—*Columbia Record.*

THE Irish Free State already has two emblems of sovereignty: a flag and some outstanding bonds.—*Kansas City Star.*

ANOTHER grandson has been born to the ex-kaiser of Germany. We congratulate the little fellow on his pluck.—*Punch (London).*

IT was probably force of habit that made Mr. Harding insist on reservations to his own four-Power treaty.—*New York World.*

OUT West, in the corn belt, the farmers have found a way to beat the coal men. They grow their own fuel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOW let us have a series of one-Power treaties, each Power agreeing with itself to behave as it thinks the rest ought to behave.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF they must have an American as king of Albania, why not choose a baseball umpire? He ought to be able to stand anything.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE straw that disvertebrates the camel's back 's
The last instalment of the income tax.
—*New York Evening Post.*

UNDER our new agreement slavery is prohibited in the Island of Yap. That is to say, no inhabitant of Yap will be permitted to enslave the other inhabitant.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF the United States agrees to disarm, provisions should be made for the retention of enough marines to guard our mail trains.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

KIDDING US?

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

WE shall eventually have to loan the Germans the money they were going to take from us if they won the war.—*Columbia Record.*

THERE was one good thing about old Dobbin. You didn't have to haul corn to town to swap for something to run him with.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

SOMEBODY ought to frame up a separate peace between the Friends of Irish Freedom and friends of the Irish Free State.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

MISS LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE says that free verse poets lack humor. She might go further and say that too many of them lack poetry.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE coal miners want more money. The operators want more money. The dealers want more money. What will the consumers who want coal have to have? Correct.—*Detroit News.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADA'S LIBERAL LANDSLIDE

SUCH A TREMENDOUS Liberal sweep as marked the Canadian elections on December 6th was entirely unlooked-for, according to the Conservative press, which concede, however, that the defeat of the Meighen Conservative government was "not altogether unexpected." The Windsor *Border Cities Star* (Ind.) calls it "one of the most notable landslides in the history of Canadian politics," which could not have happened in the judgment of the Toronto *Mail and Empire* (Cons.) if public opinion had been "in a more normal state." For instance, the Toronto daily tells us that Quebec went to the polls "in a frame of mind far from judicial, but not farther than at any other time since the beginning of the war," for its people were "determined to punish the men in office who had placed on the statute book and enforced the Military Service Act for the purpose of reinforcing our defenders at the front." As to the Canadian West, *The Mail and Empire* says it suffered from "aberration" resulting from "a class propaganda that had been successfully carried on, and public opinion there hinged largely on occupational instead of national interests."

International Photo.

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER.

Elected in a Liberal landslide that is considered chiefly a reaction against the wartime and after administration, Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King takes office at the head of a government that "has no majority" in the House of Commons and will "no doubt have its own troubles."

In consequence of the verdict at the polls, the Conservative party drops to third place, below the rank of the Farmers' or Progressive party, and the Canadian press informs us that the standing in Parliament now is: Liberals, 117; Progressives, 65; Conservatives, 51; Labor, 2. The standing when Parliament was dissolved last October was: Conservatives, 120; Liberals, 84; Progressives, 14. According to some Montreal correspondents, the victory of the Liberal leader and new Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, was won on the tariff issue, and is considered a "strong utterance by the country in favor of reciprocity with the United States."

Premier Meighen, we are told, had warned the voters in his campaign against the "economic absorption of Canada by the United States," while Mr. King advocated large reductions in the tariff in order to reduce the cost of living. Nevertheless the inclusion of such ardent Protectionists as Sir Lomer Gouin, the former Prime Minister of Quebec, and the Honorable Walter Mitchell, formerly Provincial Treasurer, among the victors, as well as the fact that the solid phalanx of successful candidates from Quebec, tho Liberal, are convinced Protectionists, is said to "dispose effectually of the cry raised by the Conservatives that the Liberals will tinker with the tariff until they bring about Free Trade."

Montreal dispatches further relate that business men feel sure their industries are safe, and attention is called to a stock market rally following election, as a reflection of "satisfaction with the defeat of a government which had been greatly criticized by industrial interests." Conservatives themselves are said to admit that the policy of railway nationalization "had much to do with the downfall of the government," and "the big interests represented by the Canadian-Pacific Railway and the Bank of Montreal are understood to have favored the Liberals."

Among the Conservative press, the Montreal *Gazette* considers the victory "decisive," for not only has the government fallen, but the Prime Minister has "suffered defeat in his own constituency, while a number of his colleagues are also among the casualties." But one good result of the general elections is the return of party power, according to this daily, which believes that the sooner the restoration of the old two-party system, represented by the Conservative and Liberal divisions, is brought about, the better for Canada, and it points out that—

"The Liberal party, during the makeshift arrangements of recent years, retained its identity and something of its organization, and it has come back. The Conservative party, in a moment of national crisis, and for the achievement of a high purpose, gave its support to the Union Government. What the Union Government forgot was that the Conservative party was its sheet-anchor and its strength. It undertook, after the union or coalition had served its purpose, to retain the support of Liberal Unionists by the ingenuous method of adopting a new name. It abandoned the substance of Conservative loyalty for the shadow of Liberal support, and even that shadow flitted. The Borden Government's neglect of party organization and indifference to party support was made manifest very soon after 1911, and became notorious. The mistake then made culminated in the adoption of the name 'National Liberal and Conservative Party,' a cumbrous absurdity, in 1920. Little or no organization remained and, with the lack of a party spirit, there was nothing upon which to build. An attempt was made to erect a new structure without a foundation and the fabric, not unnaturally, fell to pieces."

Among the Independent press the Montreal *Daily Star* charges that the new leaders of the Conservative party "pursued a policy for the last few years that has driven from their side most of the powerful influences which range themselves under the Conservative banner," and in consequence of such "non-Conservative" procedure, it advises us that:

"This time, the railway interests distrusted and feared them. This time, British sentiment was not enlisted in their favor. This time, there was no reason why industry should dread a Liberal victory with Sir Lomer Gouin and his stalwart Protectionists at headquarters. The new National and Liberal-Conservatives had neither the flag to wave nor menaced industry to marshal nor imperilled railway systems to come to their support. The wonder is that they saved so much from the wreck. The cure is to get back to Conservative principles."

The Independent Liberal Vancouver *Sun* says that there has been "no real prosperity in Canada under Conservative rule," and assures its readers that Canada has now gained "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; absolutely freed from the control of special and privileged classes; from unequal levies and intentional discrimination." Again the

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Independent-Liberal Kingston *British Whig* avers that "Toryism of the Borden-Meighen type has received its death-blow," and tho the Saskatoon *Daily Star* (Ind.) admits that the Ministry went down to "disastrous defeat" and the election is "curiously definite in its expression of disapproval of the course of administration in Canada for the past few years," nevertheless it remarks that it is "singularly indefinite in the expression of the wish of the people as regards future policy." Thus it may be said that the whole country "exprest disapproval of high protection as a fiscal policy, but only the West may be regarded as having declared strongly for vigorous tariff reform." The Toronto *Globe* (Ind.) says:

"On the tariff question we may hope for a return to commonsense from the frenzy of the campaign, with its predictions of free trade, wreck and ruin. It is not necessary to rush to the other extreme, and regard the present tariff as almost perfect and requiring only minor changes. There must be a comprehensive review of the whole situation, followed by a thorough revision. The revision should have regard to the general interests of the country, and all its activities in town and field. To put aside free trade as a possibility is not to treat lightly the benefits of greater freedom, the effect not only easing the burdens of the housekeeper and the consumer, but stimulating industry."

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

The Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* (Ind.) remarks that for the first time in many years Western opinion upon the large questions of public policy will be set forth in Parliament "without being censored or suppressed in the interests of a party which had given hostages to special Eastern interests, and the resultant good to the West and to Canada at large should be great." As to the Progressive rôle in Parliament, this newspaper explains its importance as follows:

"The Progressives will not have in the next Parliament the heavy responsibility, wholly or in part, of conducting the affairs of the Dominion; but they will have the very considerable responsibility of adhering to their program in Parliament and championing the principles it embodies. The Progressives, we take it, will not regard themselves as a political party out of office and, therefore, bound to bring about, if possible, the downfall of the Government of the day. Rather, they will regard themselves as holding a watching brief for the public, to see that the promises of better government and wiser policies made in the campaign are fulfilled. If the Liberal government proves worthy of its name and lives up to the engagements made upon behalf of his party by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Progressives will pursue, we have no doubt, a course of sympathetic and useful cooperation with the new administration. There are, it is very clear, strong reactionary elements in the Liberal party as returned to power. The presence in the House of sixty odd Progressives may be very useful to Mr. King in making it possible for him to hold them in check.

"In any case, it is a bright omen in our politics that an independent, non-office-seeking group, some sixty strong, will have seats in the new Parliament. The services they can render the country are not easily calculable. The future of the Progressive party will take care of itself. If the Liberal party devotes itself to progressive policies and shows itself in office devoted to the public interests, there may be little need in the future for a Progressive party. But if the great and powerful influences, to whom all governments look alike, succeed in making a Liberal government the instrument of their policy, as they will most certainly attempt to do, the public will have in Parliament in the Progressives effective champions of their interests."

THE TRAGIC PARADOX OF RUSSIA

HOW CAN IT BE POSSIBLE in this modern civilized world for ten million people to be starving on one side of it, when on the other side there is a surplus of grain rotting because there is no buyer? This question is put by no less authority than the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., who is amazed at the paradoxical fact that the obstacle in the way of a rapid and energetic attack upon Russian famine conditions is the political view of those "who think they see in a starving Russia a defeated Bolshevism." The problem is above politics, in his judgment, and is sheerly human and international, for on the immediate solution of it depend the lives of millions of Russian men, women and children. In the Manchester *Guardian* he writes further:

"Is it our duty to look upon these people as traditional Bolshevists, craving the use of the weapons of propaganda and cruelty in order to overturn the rest of the world, or must we remember that in the great afflicted areas of Russia the peasants—poor women and little children, uneducated and helpless in the face of calamity—are just simple, suffering human beings? There can be no denying the fact that it is an international problem, for the failure of the Russian harvest has made it almost impossible for the peasants to help themselves. Under the pressure of hunger seed corn has been eaten, and the prospect for the future is even darker than is the terrible present.

"There exists an international organization for dealing with such problems—the League of Nations. Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian delegate, recently made an impassioned appeal to the assembled Governments of the world, reminding them that even five million pounds, half the cost price of a battle-ship, would assure the safety of the dwellers in the threatened areas until Christmas. Dr. Nansen had formulated an efficient scheme of distribution. Transport was available. Only money was lacking. The British Government effectively cut short the argument by instructing Mr. Fisher that it could vote no funds. The other Governments followed suit. The pitiable result was that the League gave its blessing to Dr. Nansen's scheme, said that his intentions were very laudable, and that if he could raise the money through charity the machinery was there for administrative purposes. But the Governments themselves could find no money."

Mr. Clynes goes on to say that those who have suggested that the unemployment problems of England might be alleviated by setting men to make machinery, boots, cloth, and other goods so urgently needed throughout Russia, have been met by Sir Robert Horne's question: "Where is the gain to us in sending goods to Russia?" Sir Robert Horne holds that the English would then be "giving" merchandise to Russia, and that "every one knows we are in no position to make presents to anybody." Thus, Mr. Clynes declares:

"The voice of Business raises itself above the voice of Humanity, booming out: 'Russia owes us money! Russia refuses to pay! Let Russia starve!'

"Before we could even decide whether relief was necessary a commission of inquiry had to be held, and it was decided that the form and extent of relief must depend on guaranties to repay all 'repudiated' debts. This matter of debts, now fortunately moving to a settlement, was raised by the British representatives at the Brussels Conference. Does it not savor of the broker's man? Is it consistent with traditions of British fair play and straightforwardness to carry through such discussions as have taken place between Russia and this country without mentioning

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Tsarist debts, and at the moment of crisis suddenly to bring out such a highwayman's argument as a reason for delaying the provision of relief? Dr. Nansen has stated that his own representative at Moscow, who, together with one Soviet representative, would have charge of the international relief operations, will be a British subject. Does not such a promise dispose of the argument that the schemes are without guaranty?"

As to defeating Bolshevism by starving Russia, Mr. Clynes points out that a starving Russia will be "an unclean, diseased Russia," and a center of pestilence, and misery, "radiating death throughout Europe." Therefore—

"If the question is to be settled on a basis of sheer selfishness it might very well be questioned whether those who 'want their money back from Russia' are taking the most advantageous course by holding up relief. Might they not stand a better chance of getting their money back, and might we not as a nation stand a better chance of avoiding wide-spread dangers of disease and discontent, by offering help to Russia than by withholding it?

"Now that the chief obstacle to political relations with Russia is on the way to complete removal, human considerations should have the fullest freedom to rise to the level of famine requirements. The Russian Government has offered to recognize the debts of the Tsarist Government, and as long as these debts were not acknowledged diplomatic and political relations with Russia were deemed to be impossible. But now the prospect of repayment hereafter of money due to France and to Britain should enable us to apply immediately the measures of relief for which *starving people can no longer wait.*"

THE PROTEST OF PEACE.

PEACE: "Has Italy got rid of the World War, only to be scourged with warring factions at home?"

—*Il 420* (Florence).

ITALIAN PARTIES FINDING THEMSELVES

IN THE TROUBLOUS POLITICAL WEATHER of Italy's after-war years, new parties launched their ships and old ones changed their rigging, and the consequence has been, according to some informants, that not much headway has seemed to be gained. But now these various craft are beginning to find themselves, and the best evidence of the fact is said to be presented in three important political conventions recently held. The Socialists met first, the Popolari (Catholic) party came next, and the Fascisti (anti-Socialist) last, their convention ending about the middle of November. The Socialist convention at Milan, we learn from a Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, was primarily convoked to decide on the much debated question of Socialist cooperation with the Government. Cooperation elements were represented by the famous Socialist leaders Treves and Turati, and we are told that:

"They maintained that even the so-called Maximalists have practically accepted this principle, as they are no longer loath to climb the stairs of the various Government offices to solicit favors for their adherents, and accept financial support from the State Treasury so as to save the Socialist cooperative societies from bankruptcy. The Maximalists in Italy have nothing left now but their name, as they have practically given up their Communist notions. Neither do they think any more, as they did a year ago, of starting a revolution. They have simply returned to their much milder pre-war method and program."

The Popolari or Catholic party met at Venice, and the *Guardian's* correspondent reminds us that this organization, which sprang into being after the war, has had a remarkably rapid growth. It is represented in the Lower House by 108 members, and some of the most important of the Government Departments have been assigned to them—namely, the Department of Justice, which "according to an uninterrupted tradition, had always been assigned to men of the purest and safest liberal color." He continues:

"At the Convention of Venice this party was to solve a problem of internal equilibrium between opposite tendencies: those of the right wing, more orthodox and well under Church control, and those of the left wing, of which Miglioli is the exponent, which would drag the Catholics down to the ground of class strife and turn the party into an instrument for the spoliation of the *bourgeoisie*, in competition with the Socialists. This party is non-sectarian—*i. e.*, it is not necessary to be a Roman Catholic to be a member of it. Practically, however, its electoral influence is largely due to the clergy and the clerical organization. It must be remembered that the Pope, so as to help in checking the revolutionary tide, repealed the *non expedit* and permitted the clergy to go to the polls. The Convention has therefore deemed it expedient, for electoral purposes, to examine the condition of the clergy, which certainly is not prosperous. The general trend of the discussions has revealed the Radical spirit to be rather predominant in the party, whose policy, however, will continue along the present lines of cooperation with and participation in the Government."

Of the Fascist convention at Rome, this correspondent tells us that there was an imposing muster of nearly 40,000 Fascists, "with their flags, their military decorations, organized in a military way, many of them being armed," and he proceeds:

"Add to this their resolute bearing, which, to many, appeared to be rather provocative, and also their way of compelling people to salute their flags, and you will easily understand the Socialist reaction which culminated in a general strike which for four days deprived the whole region of its street-car service, newspapers, and other public services, and generally upset Rome, a city remarkable for its peacefulness. The Roman tumults caused more noise than damage, tho half a dozen people were killed and about a hundred wounded, a total which included those who were merely scratched.

"It was far from the Fascists' intention to become the cause of such a disturbance. Mussolini, the supreme leader of Fascism, in his address to the Convention, first of all urged the Fascists to abstain from every act of violence and provocation, and then went on to define the aims of the Fascist movement, which is now ripe for its final transformation into a real and solid political party, capable of exercising a permanent influence. In its political bearings his speech may be termed a Liberal speech, even tho it came from the mouth of a Conservative."

There is no doubt, says the *Guardian's* correspondent, that after its transformation, the Fascist movement will prove useful, for through its patriotism, courage, and youthful enthusiasm it will stir the sluggish Liberals whose parliamentary action has become "altogether too accommodating and weak." It will quicken Parliament with its own peculiar spirit, which, despite many drawbacks, proved beneficial to Italy at a time when it seemed on the verge of falling a prey to a Communist minority. At the same time, the writer points out that "the new Fascist party will certainly have to rid itself of many questionable characters who are the exponents of that spirit of adventure and of military arrogance which are a legacy of the war."

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THIRD YEAR OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

THE "GREATEST CRIME IN HISTORY" was commemorated on November 9th, the third anniversary of the founding of the German Republic, say the German Conservative and monarchist press, and the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a Stinnes organ, declares there is no greater illusion than to see in November 9th "anything but a national catastrophe." The day should not be celebrated jubilantly, according to this newspaper, and it even advises the Social Democrats, who are "united on this solitary issue," to spend the day in sackcloth and ashes as one of "universal mourning." A very different tone is that of purely democratic journals, and we find the *Frankfurter Zeitung* flatly describing November 9th as "a terrible and deserved day of judgment for a political structure that was rotten within, and stood on sham foundations," and the *Vossische Zeitung* observes:

"Because they could find no way of escape from destruction, the political leaders resigned at that time, and now they jibe at the incapacity of their successors. The press of the organizations of the Right abound in scorn and abuse for November 9th and its consequences. They have no occasion to jubilate over themselves. Instead of scolding against the errors and frailties of others, in such puffed-up righteousness, they should meditate on the acts of those who are responsible for the day."

Much more satisfied and intrepid is the attitude of Social-Democratic organs, among which the *Vorwärts* points out that Germany would have sunk into chaos when the old order passed away, if the workmen had not assumed leadership and built up the German Republic, and it proceeds:

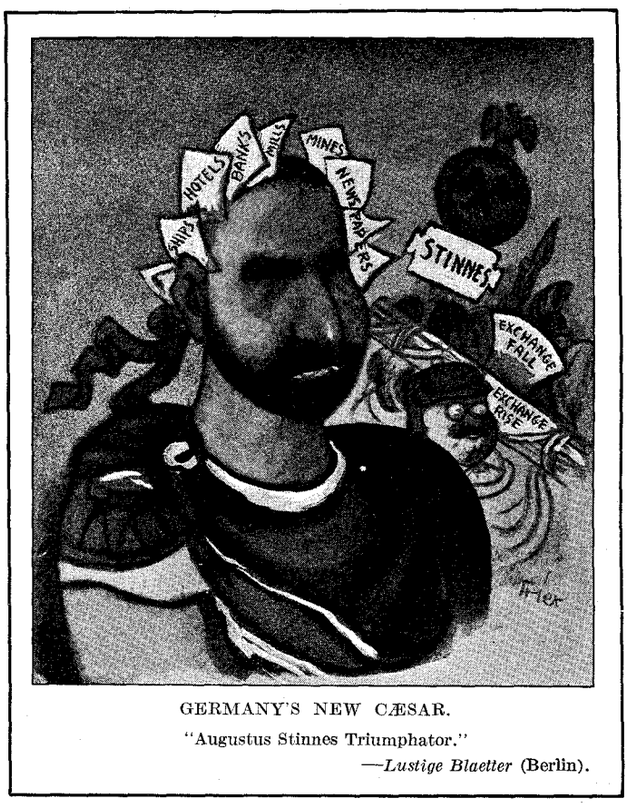
"This is a glorious fact in the history of the German Labor

WHAT GERMAN CHILDREN CRY FOR.

"Every German child born into the world owes 40,000 marks."
THE CHILD: "Good Heavens! When did this happen?"
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

movement despite its later errors in internecine conflict and division. It is right to have pride in the workmen who remain faithful to the Social Democratic party in all its trials, as they most intelligently realized the needs of the hour. As the result of their political training, they saw that, in the moment of her defeat, Germany had become ripe for no other status than that of a democratic republic. They understood that this goal must be attained and held obstinately in order to make way for further progress. If the masses of workers had not been so politically mature, if they had been seduced by the chimera of Soviet Russia, how terrible a disaster would they not have incurred for themselves and the entire German people.

"In a state whose movements are dictated by the might of the



GERMANY'S NEW CÆSAR.

"Augustus Stinnes Triumphator."
—*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

victors in the World War, we Social Democrats are still in a minority. Therefore, let us not be deceived, and let us recognize that our power is limited both at home and abroad. . . . We must try untiringly to obtain more freedom of effort for our state abroad and for our party more power at home. These two aims are intimately joined. The struggle against Entente nationalism can not be fought by German nationalism, but only by German and international Socialism. The nationalism of our country and of other countries sets might up against might. With such weapons we shall be defeated. Brute force must be opposed with the might of ideas by German and by international Socialism. Only thus can we hope for victory."

In sharp contrast to the satisfaction above exprest is the feeling of the Independent Socialists that, as the *Freiheit* says, in staving off Bolshevism and the Monarchy the Majority Socialists have "made an idol of the bourgeois republic, which, instead of leading to Socialization, has led to Stinnesation." Says the Communist *Rothe Fahne:*

"Altho the peasants and workers of Russia are ragged, hungry, and frozen, they face the lords of the earth strong and free. . . . The German people, under its industrial and banking potentates, its broken-down generals, without arms, without credit, without honor, rattling their tongues instead of their swords, is crawling in serfdom or sweated toil. This Germany of Stinnes, Wirth, Ludendorff, and Ebert, belongs neither to the forces of revolution nor of counter-revolution, and is rotting in an iridescent swamp."

To this playful remark is added the prophecy of "absolute certainty that the November days of 1922 will witness liberation from the illusions of November 9, 1918," that is, as the Communists believe, "they will dawn under the standards of the advancing proletarian Socialist revolution, and of victorious Communism."

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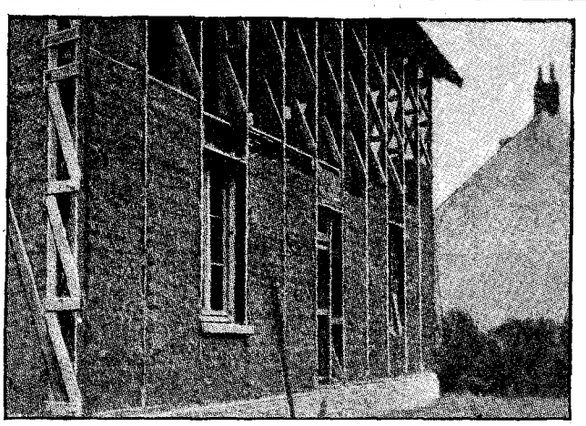
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

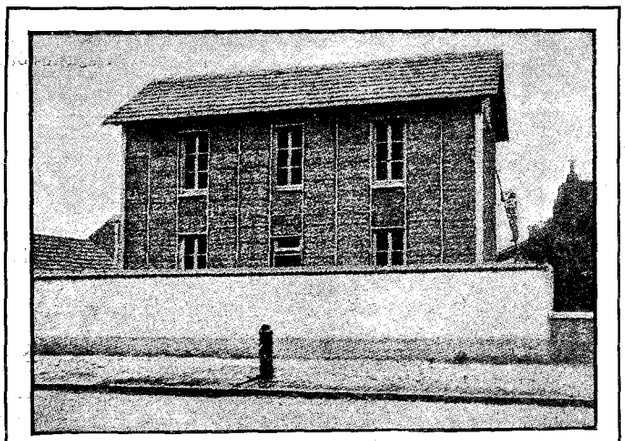
HOUSES MADE OF STRAW

SOME OF US can remember when the only protection against cold feet afforded by our street cars was a thick layer of straw. Fresh and clean and comfortable at first, it soon became a dirty mass, intermingled with snow and mud. Our modern electrically heated cars are a vast improvement.



FILLING THE FRAMEWORK WITH STRAW BRICKS.

At the same time it is true that straw affords a good deal of warmth, as many a hobo can testify who has found a cosy bed in a barn or a haystack. It is a common practise, too, in the country, to bed down horses on straw, and Suzette, the famous trained chimpanzee at the New York Zoo, makes herself comfortable for the night in the same sort of a bed. The reason for the warmth afforded by this light and flimsy material resides in the fact that it enmeshes large quantities of air, thus acting as a non-conductor of heat. This quality has been taken advantage of in the straw mattresses common in some parts of the country. A Frenchman named Feuillette makes use of it in the construction of houses. He compresses straw into solid blocks, which he uses as fillers within a light framework of wood. Writing in a recent number of *La Science et La Vie* (Paris), Gustave Lamache observes in regard to this invention:



READY FOR THE CEMENT COATING.

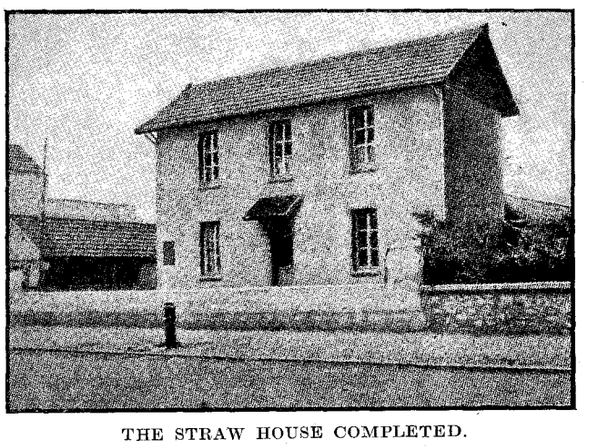
"The restoration of the houses and holdings of the peasants, in the regions devastated by the enemy, may be accelerated by the utilization of materials which are both cheap and abundant and solve the problem of providing houses for workmen.

"This last point of view was not least of the motives which inspired M. Feuillette in his attempts to find a method of building a house which should be comfortable, hygienic, of considerable permanence, and agreeable to live in, while, at the same time, capable of being erected at a cost compatible with the small income received by clerks, laborers and others of modest resources."

The framework of these houses is of wood and rests upon a foundation adapted to the nature of the ground; in all cases, however, it is comparatively inexpensive because of the lightness of the structure which surmounts it. The foundation is covered with sheets of tar paper to prevent dampness. The blocks of *comprest straw, which fill the hollow space in the wooden* framework, are shaped like bricks, their width corresponds with the desired thickness of the walls, and their length with the distance between the uprights. After the hollow walls have been filled in by these bricks of straw, both sides of the wall are covered with *fine-meshed wire netting. This in turn has a* suitable coating on each side, as of cement outside and of plaster inside. The internal partitions consist of panels formed of uprights and laths covered with plaster. The floors are of joists supporting ordinary flooring; the ceilings, of sheets of reinforced plaster suspended upon the joists. There is a system of pipes through which disinfectants, such as formaldehyde or carbon bisulphide, can be sent to destroy rats, mice, and other vermin. We read further:

"The possibility of producing the units in standardized form insures a very low price and rapid construction by workmen not possest of great skill. In spite of the thickness of the walls, about 15½ inches on the average, they form a light and elastic ensemble, which can be erected upon comparatively shallow foundations, or even upon a base made of wood, concrete or brick. The variations of outside temperature are scarcely felt within these houses, so that M. Feuillette is quite justified in calling them *isothermic houses.*"

These houses are especially recommended for stables, garages, storehouses for perishable foods, and other places where uniform temperature is desirable. Numbers of them have been erected already in the Aisne and other parts of France, and have been very successful. They are recommended, too, for countries subject to earthquake shocks.



THE STRAW HOUSE COMPLETED.

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WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE MOON?

AS A MEMBER of the solar system the moon is rather insignificant. All of the planets are larger, as well as some of the satellites of the outer planets. Yet like the small boy of the family, it causes a lot of mischief. Ask the astronomer what member of the sun's family causes him the most trouble, and he will reply undoubtedly "the moon." The greatest mathematical geniuses of the past and present have wrestled with the problem of the moon's motion, and have acknowledged defeat. Says Isabel M. Lewis, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, writing in *The Science News Bulletin* (Washington, D. C.):

"The moon simply will not travel according to schedule. Tables have been constructed from time to time according to the Newtonian theory, and predicted positions of the moon given to the highest degree of refinement. The latest and most valuable of these tables now in use by Almanac offices are compiled by Prof. E. W. Brown. By including terms and corrections, as in the past, whose source is unknown, the moon is fairly well harnessed for the time being, but Professor Brown has exprest the opinion that the moon's motion is not in accord with theory, and some unknown cause for its erratic behavior must be found.

"An excellent test of the accuracy of the predicted places of the moon is obtained from total solar eclipses. The astronomer predicts from his lunar tables the time for the beginning and ending of the eclipse to tenths of a second of time, but the moon delights in being six or eight or eighteen seconds ahead of time—or late, possibly—an unpardonable error in the eyes of the astronomer. An error of several seconds of arc in the moon's position throws the path of totality on the earth several miles from its true position, and because the astronomer does not trust the moon he locates his eclipse expeditions as nearly in the center of the predicted path as possible that he may not find himself bathed in sunlight at a time when he was anticipating total eclipse.

"Theorists delight in advancing reasons for the erratic behavior of our satellite. Frankly, the cause is unknown. Some unknown law may be involved, but the problem still awaits solution.

"When two bodies in the solar system are at a considerable distance from one another, or when one of the bodies is attended by satellites that are comparatively very small, it is a fairly simple matter to predict accurately their relative positions for any time. This is what astronomers call the problem of the motions of two bodies When a third body is introduced, however, comparatively large and near to one of the bodies, as in the case of the earth and moon, the two form with the sun the complicated problem of the motion of three bodies, and to follow the motion of three mutually disturbing bodies is a work for mathematical geniuses only. Such a problem is furnished by the moon, and after solving it in a highly satisfactory manner, as has been done by Professor Brown, the astronomers find that there is still something that does not conform to theory.

"We might go through the entire list of speculations—perturbations by an unknown satellite, action of electromagnetic forces, resisting mediums, variable gravitational attraction, etc. None has solved the problem, and we are faced with the simple fact that the erratic behavior of fair Luna has not been accounted for up to the present time."

COST OF PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION—One of the most common comments to-day, says an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York), is that the private automobile is the greatest competitor the railway has. Why not tell these auto users how much it is costing them, and do it in a national way? He continues:

"A case comes to mind of a railway engineer who, in a social evening, asked two of his neighbors to make estimates of the cost of going to and from work in their private automobiles. One answered $1.70 and the other $1.45. His own figures indicated $1.30 (they all had cars of the same make). It took no more than the comparison of these estimates with the known 15 cents on the street car to make street-car riders of these neighbors. There are millions—surely many, many thousands—of such cases, scattered nation-wide. A nation-wide educational campaign should be started to deal with it."

ASSASSINATION WITH GERMS

POISONING A VICTIM with disease germs, altho we read of it in detective stories, and occasionally in the papers, is extremely rare, we are told by a contributor to *The Lancet* (London). In fact, there are only two authenticated cases, and these are not strictly in point, for one of them was unsuccessful and the other was not done by means of bacteria but of a toxin—a bacterial product. An article that will dampen the spirits of those contemplating anything of this sort, written by a German authority, Lempp, in the *Archiv für Kriminologie*, furnishes the facts cited in the paper from which we quote:

"Glancing at ancient literature, for instance, Thucydides's account of the Athenian plague, and medieval history, he pronounces, naturally enough, that these reports of pestilence spread through the action of enemies are in the great majority of cases merely fanciful. Just as baseless are the tales of aviators dropping bon-bons containing pathogenic cultures, or of laboratory workers contaminating water-supplies, which were recently given currency by, and perhaps often originated in, the sensational press. He states that on the German side such reports received for the most part immediate official investigation and discountenance. Probably the only authenticated instance of the use of pathogenic bacteria in warfare is, curiously enough, the practise of the warriors of the New Hebrides, of dipping the points of their weapons in marsh mud, which contains many tetanus spores. Equally scanty is indubitable evidence of murder by the means under notice; for probably there are but two properly recorded cases; and the second of these, that of the druggist and artist Hopf, did not go beyond an attempt. In 1914 Hopf was convicted of poisoning his first wife with arsenic, and of attempting to murder his third one by means of typhoid and of cholera germs. The latter infection was quite abortive, and examination of the culture in his possession showed it to have lost all virulence.

"The typhoid bacilli, on the contrary, were extremely pathogenic, having particularly high agglutination, a quality evident also in a strain isolated from the blood of an attendant, who also sickened. It was suspected that Hopf infected some of the entourage in order to give the impression of an ordinary small epidemic. Five days after poisoning his wife's food he began to take her temperature regularly; it duly rose two days later, but she recovered. He had caused her to make a will directing that her body should be cremated. The cultures—to the number of 30 within nine months—he had obtained from a private laboratory, asking particularly for the most virulent strains.

"Accounts have appeared in American newspapers of murders, or attempted murders, in the United States by means of bacteria, the only specified kind being again typhoid bacilli; the statement even being made that it had been proposed to erect in Chicago—a city with one of the worst records for murder in the world—an institute expressly for combating this particular crime. However, the only documented example of a fellow to Hopf is that of a Dr. Pantschenko, who, bribed by a relative of the victim, murdered a rich young Russian by injecting, not bacteria, but a bacterial product—namely, diphtheria toxin. The injection was pretended to be of spermin, for therapeutic purposes, and the defense was an admission that the syringe might have been not properly clean, thus causing fatal septicæmia. Septicæmia was, indeed, the diagnosis first arrived at, by an independent medical man, while a second one took the condition for septic gangrene.

"The site of injection became bluish-black, the temperature rose to 40° C., and death followed in a week. There were two autopsies, the second only revealing the truth, by means of the discovery of a detachable gray membrane in the pharynx, of cardiac dilation, and of peculiar thinning of the skin at the site of injection, appearances closely paralleled in experiments on animals—namely, guinea-pigs—which also died on the seventh day. It was proved that Pantschenko had obtained diphtheria toxin from a laboratory, and also, on a previous occasion, cholera endotoxin and cholera bacilli, a poison suggested by the instigator aforesaid. Pantschenko was sentenced to fifteen years' forced labor.

"The paper concludes with a review of current legal precautions against such crime, which seem in many countries to be altogether lacking, a state of things which its apparent great rarity does not wholly excuse."

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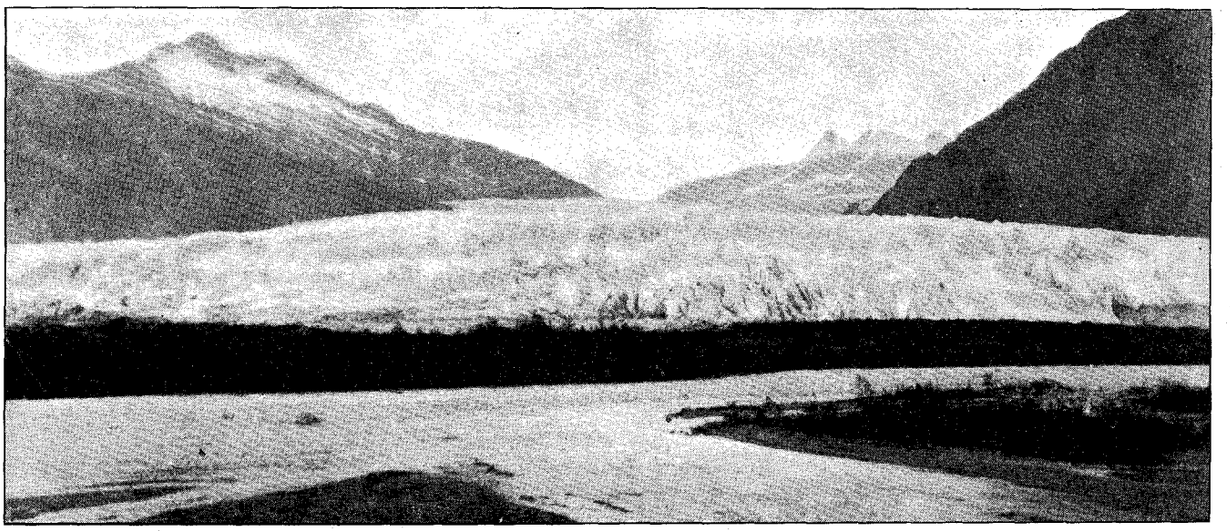

MENDENHALL GLACIER—A GOOD VIEW OF THE AGE-OLD ICE-MASS

Which is destined some day to offer intensely interesting study to the scientist, when the highway entices tourist travel to the region.

ALASKA'S GLACIER HIGHWAY

AN ALASKAN GLACIER BY AUTOMOBILE! Few persons realize that such a trip is possible; and yet one can hire a car in Juneau at any garage, and by a drive of only eleven miles, over a good road, visit Mendenhall Glacier. This drive, says John D. Guthrie of the U. S. Forest Service, writing in *American Forestry* (Washington), is over a part of what is to be known as the Glacier Highway, which, when completed, will extend from Juneau, the capital of the territory, some sixty miles north to Berner's Bay. It will be entirely within the Tongass National Forest, except the small portion within the city limits of Juneau. This highway is being constructed under arrangement by the Forest Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Alaska Road Commission (composed of Army Engineers), and the Territorial Road Commission. When completed it will be one of the show places of all Alaska. Mr. Guthrie continues:

"The road starts at Juneau, follows north along Gastineau Channel, past canneries and sawmills, then by farms and dairy ranches, with several silos in sight, for a distance of some eleven miles, where a branch road turns off to Mendenhall Glacier. Autos may approach within a few hundred yards of the glacier, and visitors, by a short walk past the power plant, may go out on the glacier. There is a camping site nearby which is used by Juneau people who drive out, bringing tents and camping outfits, and spend a night under the shadow of this interesting age-old ice-mass.

"On the steep, rock slopes of the surrounding mountains may be seen the carvings of this slow-moving ice-river as it has relentlessly moved downward for centuries. A roaring stream issues from beneath the mass, tearing at the edges of the immense ridges of rock and gravel ever being shoved ahead by the enormous bulk of ice behind. The forest, through centuries, has been struggling to cover the smooth rock sides of the valley, and has begun to creep up on the terminal moraines, aspen first, flaunting its quivering banners—now green, now yellow—with spruces following slowly behind. Here a country in the making can be seen.

"Leaving Mendenhall Glacier the highway swings along the west side of Auke Lake where there are fish, boats and bathing. From the highway here magnificent views are to be had on one side, of Mendenhall and Herbert Glaciers, with high above them rugged, snow-capped peaks, and on the other, glimpses of Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal through the heavy stands of spruce timber. Auke Inlet, with points of timber running out almost encircling it, offers charming vistas which will some day delight the tourist. Along the shores of Auke Inlet are a summer home or two, and several canneries, almost hidden from the highway by the fringe of forest between. Altho only some fifteen miles of the proposed sixty have been built to date the Bureau of Public Roads is now at work on the construction of the portion along Auke Inlet, and will extend the preliminary survey work to Eagle River. In the vicinity of Eagle River there are extensive agricultural lands, some of which are even now being made productive by the eight or ten homesteaders who have settled there.

"One rancher is said to have cleared $200 from one-half acre of strawberries in 1919. Fine strawberries and raspberries, and such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, potatoes, carrots, turnips and celery are now grown, as well as a bewildering array of flowers. The extensive meadow lands produce a fine quality of native hay, and here are seen sleek cattle and horses in pasture and chickens around the door-yards.

"The Glacier Highway will open up the markets of Juneau, Treadwell and Thane for the produce of these farming lands. Even now one rancher is planning on buying a Henry, ahead of the completion of the road to his ranch.

"The Glacier Highway will be a wonder-way for the tourist a few years hence. It will afford alternate views of glaciers, ice-capped peaks, sea meadows, rivers, rugged mountains, forested islands and inlets, farms, and canneries, and will be practically at sea level for the 60 miles of its length. Four large and wonderful glaciers, each covering thousands of acres, are visible from it—Mendenhall, Herbert, Lemon and Eagle—where these intensely interesting ice-masses may be visited by the tourist and pleasure-seeker or more leisurely studied by the scientist.

"When completed undoubtedly the steamship companies will arrange their boat schedules to enable tourists to leave the boats at Juneau, take the trip over the Glacier Highway through this wonderland of the Tongass National Forest to Berner's Bay, and catch the steamer again on its route to Skagway."

HYPODERMIC PRESERVATION OF WOOD—A new process has been recently employed in Germany, according to the *Deutschen Wald*, quoted in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort) for impregnating wood with a protective antiseptic by means of injection. This method is known as the "Cobra Process." We read:

"By means of a hollow hypodermic needle, having an oval section, the protective fluid is injected into the freshly felled tree-trunk while it is still in the forest. Since the trunk is still full of sap, this fluid, which is used in highly concentrated form, quickly spreads through the tissues of the trunk by diffusion. Through a mechanical device the needle is withdrawn and pushed forward at regular intervals, so as to produce a spiral line of holes about the trunk; these are from one and one-half to three inches deep and from two to three inches distant from each

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other. While various liquids may be used for the purpose the experiment has proved that one of the best consists of a mixture of five parts of pulverized copper sulphate with fifteen parts of potassium chromate and eighty parts of a saturated solution of calcium chloride. This process can also be employed to prevent rot in wooden piles, posts, telegraph poles, etc., etc., which are already in position."

MYSTERY OF THE SUN'S HEAT

THE SOURCE OF THE SUN'S ENERGY remains unknown in spite of years of speculation by astronomers and physicists. But Dr. H. D. Curtis, of Allegheny Observatory, believes that this energy may result from the breaking up of atoms rather than from ordinary chemical and physical processes. The disintegration of radium releases at least 10,000,000 times more energy than is produced by any chemical action known. In the sun there certainly is lead and helium, both of which are radioactive products. The existence of radium has been suspected in the sun. But radium alone is not sufficient as a source of the solar energy, we are told in *The Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Were the sun composed entirely of uranium and its radioactive products, the heat involved would be only about one-fourth of the actual amount. The writer continues:

"Astronomers are driven thus to a confession of ignorance; they do not know precisely how the sun's heat is maintained. The most probable assumption, and it is largely an assumption as yet, is that there may well be some dissociation in the atoms of other sorts of matter, similar to that observed in uranium and radium, and that from such stores of subatomic energy comes the greater part of the sun's truly prodigal outflow of energy.

"Thirty years ago, the general belief was that the heat of the sun was produced by the resistance that matter encountered as it moved gradually inward as the sun contracted through gravitation.

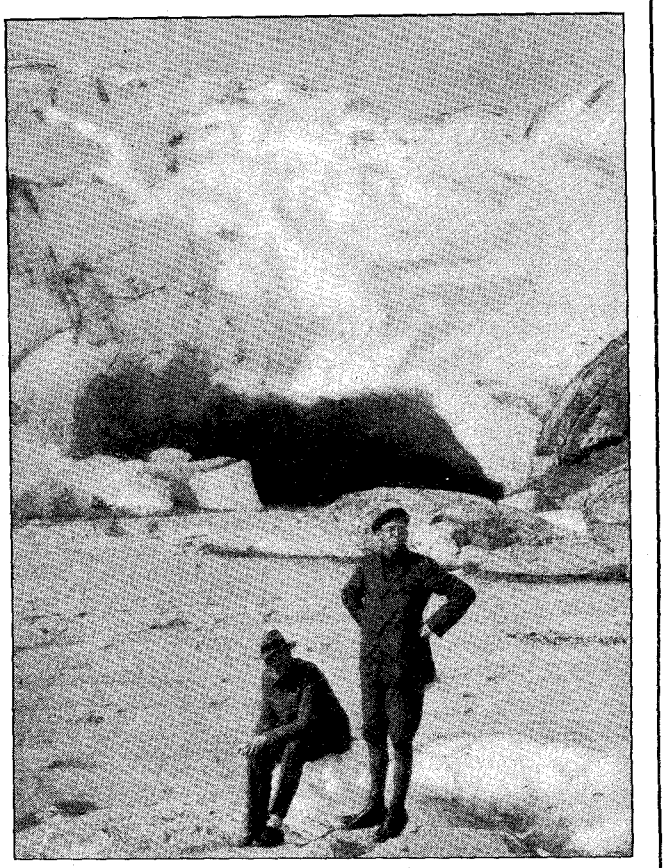
"This contraction theory rests solidly on known physical laws and because the amount of the contraction needed to produce the required heat is extremely small, only some 200 feet a year, it would take 10,000 years to produce a measurable change, so the theory could not be proved or disproved by observation.

"But geologists objected when Kelvin found that by the contraction theory the sun could not have existed for more than some 18,000,000 years in the past, nor last more than 10,000,000 or so years longer. They considered 10,000,000 years merely as a day in the making of this earth, and they refused to be satisfied with so picayune an allowance of time for geological development.

"This great heat engine has been operating for certainly a billion, and more probably a hundred billion years and is, so far as we can see, giving out constantly almost the same amount of heat.

"The temperature of the sun is between 5,000 degrees and 8,000 degrees Centigrade, every square yard of the surface emitting energy to the amount of about 75,000 horse-power. There are few terrestrial power-plants which produce as many horse-powers as does a space three feet square on the surface of the sun. To produce it would require the burning of a layer of coal twenty feet thick every hour. The sun is continually emitting about half a trillion trillion horse-power; or to use a less familiar unit, about half a sextillion horse-power. Most of this seems to be wasted in space; our earth intercepts about one two-billionth of it, amounting to about one horse-power per square yard, if we could use it. Could we utilize all the solar energy falling on an average-sized roof, it would go far toward lighting a modern city. When the day comes of the discovery of some method to extract the greater part of this solar energy, we shall move out of the age of steel and the age of electricity into an age of energy.

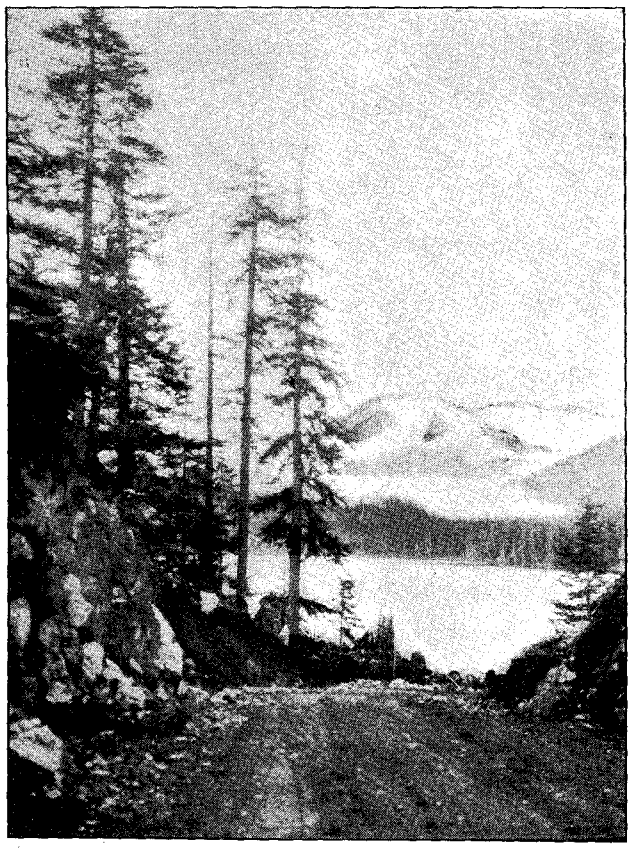
"This tremendous heat energy can not be caused by mere combustion. Were the sun made of solid coal, burning in oxygen, it would be black in less than 5,000 years. Emden, with true Teutonic preciseness, puts it at 2,630 years; months, days and hours omitted."



Illustrations by courtesy of John D. Guthrie, U. S. Forest Service.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE GLACIER.

Chief Forester Greeley and District Forester Cecil.



A VIEW OF THE GLACIER FROM THE HIGHWAY.

Automobiles may approach within a few hundred yards of the glacier and there is a fine camping site nearby for the benefit of those who wish to spend more time in the neighborhood.

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CHALIAPIN—ANOTHER THRILL

THE SENSATIONS are all at the Opera this season. After Jeritza comes Chaliapin, and the staid old Metropolitan forgets its dignity and goes off its head with enthusiasm. What has happened that "the greatest singing artist of the world," as many proclaim the Russian, should create furors in 1921 while the same artist in the plenitude of his powers, with unimpaired vocal quality should be rejected in 1908? More of his countrymen are here to hear him now, and what they acclaimed in his impersonation of "Boris Godunoff" were the agonies of a ghost-haunted and dying Czar, for whom their natural sympathies are supposed to have cooled. So we are to assume that it was Chaliapin's art that won them. Mr. Krehbiel maintains that "there was nothing to indicate possession of such artistic puissance in the man when he was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company in the season of 1907-08." The objection then was one of taste. "There was a vulgarity in his *Don Basilio* (in Rossini's 'Barber') which was repelling if not repulsive, and much also in his acting which prevented him from being a dominant figure in any of the four operas in which he appeared." Mr. Aldrich of the *Times* practically agrees, saying that in that other day Mr. Chaliapin was "by no means accepted as a great artist without cavil." Then he goes on to say that "Russian opera has conquered a great place for itself since then in the Occidental opera houses. It is understood, appreciated, admired, and in the operas of the school of his native land, Mr. Chaliapin has made his greatest name." All of which may make one question whether the artist or the audience failed. When Chaliapin left us he said he'd never return, but wars and Bolshevism were not dreamed of then. He can find small fault with such a tribute as Mr. Krehbiel's:

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RETURNING TO TRIUMPHS.

Chaliapin, the Russian basso, with Mme. Lucrezia Bori, landing from the *Adriatic*. When he left us in 1908, he vowed never to return.

"Centenarians with memories stored with recollections of Kean, Macready and Forrest, as well as Salvini (if there are any such alive), might have attended the performance of 'Boris Godunoff' at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and felt such swellings of the heart as they experienced when tragedy was in its prime in New York. Echoes of only the American and Italian worthies live in our comparatively youthful mind, but they were powerfully stirred when Mr. Chaliapin addrest the grisly horrors which his crime-haunted brain conjured up in the second act of Moussorgsky's lyric tragedy. We heard again the roar of Forrest's marvelous voice, tho attuned to more measured music; felt a thrill like that inspired by his postures, facial expression and gestures as Macbeth, and for the first time realized the greatness of the Russian as a dramatic singer, or a singing actor. . . .

"Last night nobility of action was paired with a beautiful nobility of voice and vocal style, and his *Boris* stood out of the dramatic picture like one of the old-time heroes of tragedy. He tugged at the heart-strings of the audience till it seemed as if he would tear them in pieces.

"There were storms of excited applause after the second act and again at the close. He sang in Russian; and tho it was possible even for those unfamiliar with the language to feel some of that intimacy which must exist between the original text and the music, the effect upon the Russians in the audience was akin to a frenzy. All that we have heard of the supreme greatness of his impersonation of the character of *Boris* was made plain. It was heartbreaking in its pathos, terrible in its vehemence and agony.

"Such things are so new and strange in opera that comparisons and precedents fail us. Only one picture looms up in our memory as comparable in moving power with the vision-haunted and dying Czar; it is that of Niemann's delirious *Tristan* at the first representation of Wagner's drama in New York. Then we saw an admired actress with blanched face and limbs relaxed, her eyes staring with horror, lean against her escort for support. Niemann was warned and never after tore the bandages from his wounded side as he did that night."

Chaliapin comes to us from Russia where his art helped to mitigate the hardships of the people, and his reward from the Soviet Government is said to have been extra rations of food. He stopt in England on his way here and gave concerts. Mr. Ernest Newman, writing from London to the Manchester *Guardian*, declared it "a pitiable reflection on the present state of operatic music in London that the greatest operatic artist in the world can come to the leading capital of the world and not find either opera or an opera house to sing in." London had him "like a fashionable *prima donna* with many of the *prima donna* stunts." Critics like Mr. Newman take a different view from ours of his past and present:

"Time and Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky between them have taken a good deal of the old power and beauty from his voice, but what remains is enough to leave him still without an equal among singers.

"English audiences will be able to test him fairly as a pure singer, for in no other way can he make an appeal to listeners

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who are ignorant of Russian. Even those of us who have a slight knowledge of the language were very glad to forget it and give ourselves up to the sheer joy of Chaliapin's singing. In the old days what made him so remarkable was not only the glory of his voice but the extraordinary command he had of it. We have had other basses with voices as huge as his, but none with such power of shading. Last night this art of his was as wonderful as ever; it really seemed as if we had heard no real singing since he left us in 1914."

Mr. Newman then proceeds to analyze:

"His art, like that of all the greatest artists, seems so simple because it is so complex. Many threads have gone to the weaving of that wonderful texture. Every phrase, every part of every phrase, is modeled upon the words. The mystery is how, with this close fidelity to verbal literalism, he contrives to make his voice sing with the freedom of line and the infinite variety of shading of a great instrumental player. How careful he is over his verbal points can be seen by any one ignorant of Russian who listens to him in German songs or songs derived from the German. He translates not only the poems but the music into Russian. Truth to tell, there were many things in his interpretation of 'The Two Grenadiers' and Grieg's 'Es war ein alter König' that were musical solecisms, but for this the peculiarities of the Russian language are responsible. There is no European language that shapes alien music more imperiously, more cruelly, to its own image. But if Chaliapin's Grieg and Schumann were musically as well as verbally only translations, what marvelous translations they were!

"The nine or ten Russian songs were almost all of the melancholy order—all to our advantage, for they gave him every possible chance to show the infinite modulations of which his voice is capable.

"He plays upon it like an instrumentalist; in its noble pathos it suggests a 'cello. His greatest triumphs, indeed, were precisely those of the great string player who draws such beauty from his instrument by mere tone and phrasing that we forget the banality of the music.

"One of Chaliapin's Russian songs was in itself as wretched a piece of music as any English drawing-room ballad, but it was upon this song that, as if by way of challenge to us, he lavished his subtlest art. It made us believe in the stories we read of Garrick drawing the soul out of his hearers by his recitation of the Lord's Prayer."

HEIFETZ PLAYING FOR HELEN KELLER—Closing the doors of the senses is not the same as conquering the will. This has been proved by Helen Keller in a hundred ways, but a new proof is revealed by the Denver *Post* when Jascha Heifetz, the great violinist, played for the blind and deaf woman at the Brown Hotel in Denver. Thus:

"For once when Heifetz was playing the audience was more interesting than the player. All eyes were on the blind woman as she placed the tips of her wondrously sensitized fingers under the belly of Heifetz's Stradivarius. The bow swept the strings, and the woman quivered as a thoroughbred race horse under the whip. The melody swept through her being. Her body responded to every note.

"She seemed to feel everything that the Cremona was trying to say to her. Heifetz was playing 'The Hymn to the Sun' from the opera 'Le Coq d'Or.' As the magic tones mounted the scales, the woman seemed to rise with it; her whole being quivered with an ecstasy that made those who looked on wonder if it was all delight.

"But it was not only the tempo to which she responded—the vibrations of the strings, fast or slow. She seemed to divine the real message of the music.

" 'So tender, so tender,' she murmured once.

"Then Heifetz played 'La Chasse,' an old French hunting song—a gay, rollicking tune. The blind and deaf woman laughed with delight. There remained no doubt. She was hearing it all. It was as tho her whole being vibrated with the violin itself.

"The master of the violin was playing on a greater instrument than any ever turned out from the workshop of Antonio Stradivari. He was playing on what is probably the most highly attuned organism in the world—Miss Helen Keller."

TO-DAY'S SPIRIT IN NOVEL AND PLAY

DEBATES, LIKE COMPARISONS, are odious because they never settle anything. But people seem always to be debating, perhaps because thus they get a chance at each other. Whether "the modern drama more accurately reflects the spirit of the age than does the modern novel" was the question of a recent debate between John Drinkwater and Hugh Walpole, two Englishmen of wide-spread reputation in America. The scene of their contention was the Cambridge Union Society at the home of that venerable British University. The London *Morning Post* calls it "a great and cheering debate" which it seems literally to have been, since both men received an ovation from an audience that filled every available space. A sort of preliminary skirmish over the field of the debate in England seems to be taken by two officials not known to us. They are the "proposer" and the "opposer." A brief abstract of their remarks serves to show how near they may come to stealing the thunder of the principal contestants:

CHALIAPIN AS *BORIS*.

Four thousand people were inside The Metropolitan at the second representation of the opera, and as many outside failed to get in.

"The proposer was Mr. R. L. Slater (Emmanuel). He admitted that he was merely the introduction to the two great protagonists who were to follow. Then with quaint humor and in quaint Midland accent he proceeded to make an excellent debating speech in which Shaw and the cinema seemed to meet with similar scorn. As a result of the war he found that there was a new spirit of idealism abroad. This idealism had spread into the world of drama, but, according to Mr. Slater, it had left the novelist cold. From this stricture he would not even except Mr. Walpole, and with this final fling at the Opposition he concluded his speech.

"The opposer was Mr. E. L. Davison (St. John's), a poet, the editor of the *Cambridge Review*, and a serious man. He pointed out that the motion was essentially a discussion of the comparative merits of the present-day drama and the present-day novel. Then, by some art known only to the practised Union

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orator, he managed to drag in a little discussion of post-war unrest and a good deal of Labor Party atmosphere. At length he came to the Drama, and, of course, Mr. G. B. Shaw. He appealed to the House not to take 'Back to Methuselah' as modern drama, and as for 'Heartbreak House' all the original thought was in accordance with Shaw tradition in the preface, and these prefaces were not modern drama. Coming to historical drama and Mr. John Drinkwater's 'Abraham Lincoln' in particular, the speaker said that such plays idealized a character and a period which was past but had little relation with the present. Turning to the novel, Mr. Davison, to the embarrassment of Mr. Walpole, quoted a passage from 'The Young Enchanted,' to show that here was true reflection of the feeling of young men and women in post-war days. The novel was the abstract and brief epitome of the times."

When the debate began in earnest, Mr. Drinkwater led off after telling a "semi-tragic story of a multiple christening," not further reported. It was in lieu of the joke which he declared he could never think of "save sometimes when by himself in a country lane." His words reported by the *Morning Post* are turned into "direct discourse" for easier conformity with American newspaper style:

"I announce with great pleasure that I read no modern novels, but as for plays, I have read them all, published and unpublished, produced or unproduced; in fact, I know modern drama to excess. During the past century the first-rate writers were thrown out of the theaters, and the actors more and more became dominant for the purpose of exploiting their own personalities. A breed of tame playwrights arose to feed these actors. With the advent of Ibsen there came the beginning of a change, and such men as Shaw and St. John Hankin came along. From some people, such as Miss Horniman, of Manchester, and the Abbey Players, we have found help to revive the true dramatist. The novel never has had such difficulties to face, and has had one long unbroken history. It is tradition in art which matters most of all in art, and it is here that the novelist has the advantage. Dramatists are a small and struggling body. Look at the list. Oscar Wilde's one achievement was the 'Importance of being Earnest.' St. John Hankin wrote some plays of charm. The really first body of plays written in modern times came from G. B. Shaw. Others are Granville Barker, John Masefield, John Galsworthy, and Arnold Bennett.

"The dramatists of to-day can but make a very small show against the huge array of modern novelists. There are only St. John Ervine, Lennox Robinson, Clemence Dane, and Eugene O'Neill in the little van of notable playwrights. In the motion there is reference to 'the spirit of the age,' yet in my view the spirit of one age is very similar to the spirit of another, and each generation discovers life and adventure seemingly for the first time. I regard the novel as a happy means of passing the ordinary, but not the great, moments of a man's life. The drama, tho, is meant for greater and more passionate moments, which only art can appeal to. Take Miss Clemence Dane's work. It stands for the heroic values in life, and there are others of the little band of dramatists who know of this ideal and have attained it."

Mr. Walpole followed next in defense of the novel:

"There has come a certain amount of confusion to the debate owing to the difficulty in deciding what is the spirit of the age. There are, I think, two little figures which go hand in hand. One eternal, but the other sprite was born yesterday and dies to-morrow. This last tiny fellow is the immediate present, but it takes the two together to make up the spirit of the age. It is no use, I think, to quote lists of dramatists and novelists, for one can find excellent work by both. Mr. Drinkwater has admitted that tho he has read some novels he has never bought one, so he can not sit in judgment on novels. On the other hand, I claim that I am a regular attendant at the theater. I can say on the strength of what I have seen in the theater of to-day that if this represents the spirit of the age, then heaven help that spirit. There is nothing tangible in the drama of to-day which truly characterizes the age, but surely there are novels, such as 'Dangerous Ages,' by Rose Macaulay, and 'Johanna Godden,' by Sheila K. Smith, that could never have been written in any other generation. How much easier it is for the novelist to catch the spirit of the age than it is for the dramatist. Drama always has been and always will be an ephemeral thing and in any case there are factors, such as the inquisitive and critical audience, the producer, the manager, and the weather outside, to prevent him from capturing the spirit of the age. The novel always has been and always would be the better mirror of the times."

The motion, we are told, on whatever grounds, was lost by eighty-three votes.

In spite of the vote, however, the *Morning Post* asks editorially whether any novelist has ever produced "such disturbances as Ibsen, Strindburg, Shaw or Brieux," or any novelist affected his own art as Ibsen did his. The questions are left unanswered and further comment tends to break down the impression of opposition at the sight of "theatrical managers turning more and more to novelists for their plays"—

"Indeed, it almost seems a rule that plays are accepted only from playwrights who have novels to their credit. The chances, therefore, are that if novels represent the spirit of the age, so do the plays, and that there is very little to choose between them in this respect. It is doubtful if this tendency to make the popular novelist the favored dramatist is to the advantage of either the drama or the novel, for the chances are that in most cases the motive which leads the novelist to write plays and the manager to accept them is commercial. The novelist hears of these handsome royalties which flow when a theater is playing to capacity, and the manager apparently attaches considerable importance to the safety and promise which attach themselves to a familiar name. Otherwise, it is hard to see how a writer could abandon the writing of a novel with its delightful sense of intimacy, of mastery, and of complete control, for the writing of a play where between the author and the final production intervene the producer, the actor, and, above all, the public. Mr. Walpole can say of his novels: 'Good or bad, they are my own, and alone I made them.' Can Mr. Drinkwater say the same of his plays?"

ARE OUR SCHOOL HISTORIES NOW TOO PRO-BRITISH?

IT WILL BE NEWS to most of us that Washington was not our first President. He is assigned second place by Mr. Abraham Wakeman who, describing himself as "a citizen," appeared before a committee of the Board of Education of New York City, with this startling declaration. "Washington was the first President under the Constitution," admits our citizen-critic, "but there was another President before him in 1786." "Why don't the school histories put the children straight on this?" Deponent does not name him, however. "'Then they ought to mention Capt. John Underhill, who commanded our army of fifty men, was a strong advocate of woman's suffrage" and was expelled from Boston for flirting. The stage was set for objections to our histories on the grounds that they are "un-American and pro-British." The war found many of our school books pro-German and anti-British and revisions were hastily adopted to set us right. Now a campaign quite as rigorous seems to be under way to correct our alleged pro-British predilections. The New York *Herald*, reporting the meeting already mentioned, says:

"The hearing was marked by an acerbity which grew as the afternoon progressed and by a wide divergence of criticism regarding alleged facts set forth in the school books. Dr. William Irving Sirovish, vice-president of the Child Welfare Board, felt aggrieved that no mention was made in some of the school histories of the death of Nathan Hale, executed as a spy by the British during the Revolution. Abraham Wakeman, who said he appeared as a 'citizen,' was critical, on the contrary, because the histories had anything to say regarding Paul Revere.

" 'Why do we teach children about Paul Revere?' Mr. Wakeman wanted to know. 'It's only because Longfellow made a hero out of him on account of his poetic name. It's twelve miles from Boston to Concord, and it took him from 10 o'clock to midnight to get there—that's only six miles an hour. And another thing,' went on Mr. Wakeman, 'George Washington wasn't the first President of the United States'—

" 'I thought he was,' interrupted Frederick H. Paine, a

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Brooklyn school superintendent who teaches history and is a member of the committee. . . .

"'The misstatements of history in the school books,' said the Rev. P. J. Cormican of Fordham University, 'are due to a systematic effort to "de-Americanize America" and ultimately to bring it back within the British Empire.' It was in this connection that the charge that Lord Northcliffe had spent $150,000,000 for propaganda purposes here was made and a statement by him in the London *Times* of July 4, 1919, was cited as proof that he had a carefully outlined plan of action. 'The Carnegie Foundation,' Father Cormican declared, 'pensioned superannuated college professors who had been active in "doing Carnegie's work" of endeavoring to get the United States back into the British Empire.

" 'Our children are being poisoned, and if you poison the young it is only a question of time before our patriotism will be poisoned,' said he. 'The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are engaged in the movement. They have been offering prizes for essays for years, ostensibly for patriotism, but really to propagate the views of Great Britain'."

Two histories published in 1919 are criticized as inaccurate, and the author of a preface to an American edition of Burke's "Conciliation with America" is attacked for his contention that the Revolutionary War was brought on by King George III. rather than by the British people. A new movement is inaugurated by the Knights of Columbus to "revive interest in the origins and progress of American history." Mr. John B. Kennedy, writing in the *New York Times Current History*, says:

"The object of the Knights of Columbus American history movement is not so much negative—the opposing of errors in history, and their correction—as the positive promotion of research into original sources of American history and the analysis of the results of this research distributed in millions of pamphlets throughout the country. The Knights have offered $7,500 in prizes to stimulate interest in the movement—$3,000 for professors of history, $2,000 for school superintendents and school teachers, $1,000 each for students in Mexico, Central and South America, and overseas, who have facilities for studying archives and American history relations, and $500 for students in colleges in the United States. It is estimated that with the completion and distribution of a cycle of some score of monographs, with the vast clerical and expert work that will be involved, the movement will involve an expenditure of approximately $1,000,000. . . .

"Headquarters for the commission have been established at 199 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, where the campaign is directed to enroll 100,000 teachers and students in the movement, behind which the Knights of Columbus have thrown their organized strength.

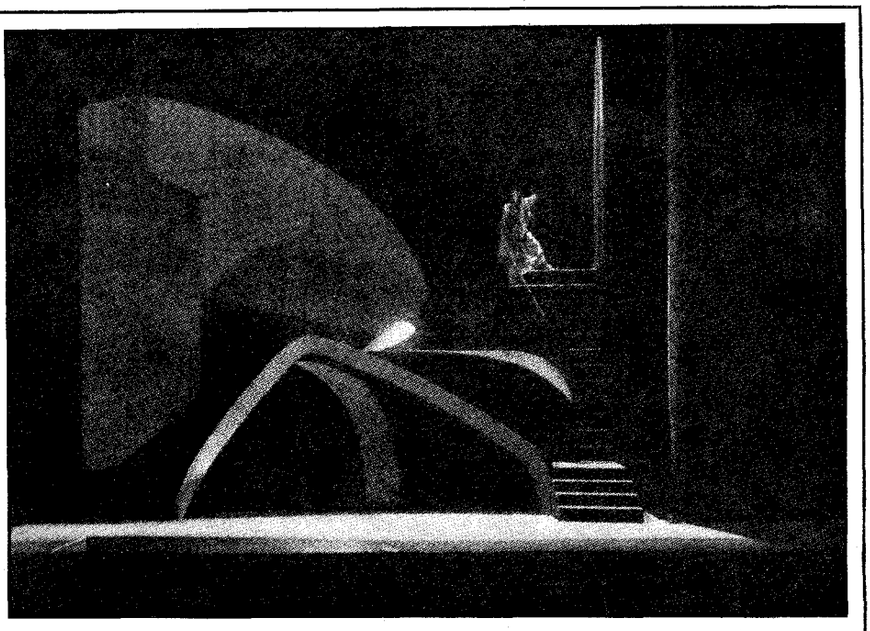
"The breadth of the subjects to be studied, embracing the period from the discovery to the Pilgrim settlement, from the origin of Colonial Charters to the Arms Conference, indicates the possibilities of the movement as a stimulant to interest in the history of the Republic's strides to international greatness. The prominence and acknowledged scholarship of the men serving on the commission and the board of judges are a guaranty that every monograph judged by them and published by the organization will be authoritative."

Of this "rediscovery of America" by the Knights of Columbus, Mr. Kennedy says further in *America:*

"The pamphlets will then be combined in a book of American history, one-hundred-per-cent. proof, if an obsolescent term is permissible. We who are rather wearily amused at the stale pæans of Anglo-Saxon impulse, at Gallic enthusiasms, at Teuton boasts, at Hungarian rhapsodies, are thankful, to put it punfully, that the K. of C. are providing another record. They are setting out to rediscover American history. Godspeed them!"

MACBETH AGAIN IN A SINGLE SCENE

THE CRITICS LAUGHED "Macbeth" from the stage of our theater a year ago, mainly because they could not struggle with Mr. Jones's advanced ideas of scenery. His scenery consisted of a series of screens which suggested doorways and windows, and thus supplied hints of the outdoor and indoor scene of action for the piece. Something of the same thing has been done by a Russian sojourning in Geneva, where he gave "Macbeth" with a single setting, helped out by the "scene-changing" light which was described in our issue of December 10, as utilized by Pavlowa and the Greenwich Village Follies. Whether Mr. Pitoëff has been more successful than Mr. Jones is left for further experimenters to prove. The idea evidently does not intend to die at the hands of the critics. The London *Sphere* supplies us with the scene, and a brief comment thereon mainly derived from *L'Illustration* (Paris). The photograph here reproduced of course can not give any ideas of the variety of transformations to which the "skeleton" lends itself, but we can imagine the center of light shifting from one point of the stage to another, leaving the parts not needed for the given moment in obscurity. Taking the scene as a whole, we see the play skeletonized. We read further:



"MACBETH" IN CUBIC BUT NOT CUBISTIC SETTING.

The single scene available without change, save by lights for the entire play.

"For his recent production of 'Macbeth' at Geneva, M. Pitoëff, a well-known actor-manager, has devised an ingenious setting in which numerous changes of scene are effected by the distribution of lights and shadows, apparently somewhat on the lines of M. Samoiloff's method now used at the London Hippodrome.

"Describing M. Pitoëff's setting (here illustrated), a French writer says: 'Fully lit, it becomes part of a Gothic castle. Above the arch formed by the two stairways, on the left, is the entrance to a guard-room; the stair on the right disappears into gloom, suggesting invisible upper stories inhabited. Below the arch, opening downwards, is a lower hall, where people are seen only half-length. Finally, in the left foreground, begins a stair descending into the castle's mysterious depths.' M. Pitoëff's setting is 'cubic' in the geometrical sense, but has no affinity with 'Cubism.' He does not aim at sensation, or at a setting adaptable to every piece. A good setting, he thinks, must create an atmosphere, without losing itself in details that divert the spectator's attention from the play. He proposes to give 'Macbeth' in Paris. Last spring he produced 'Hamlet' at Geneva."

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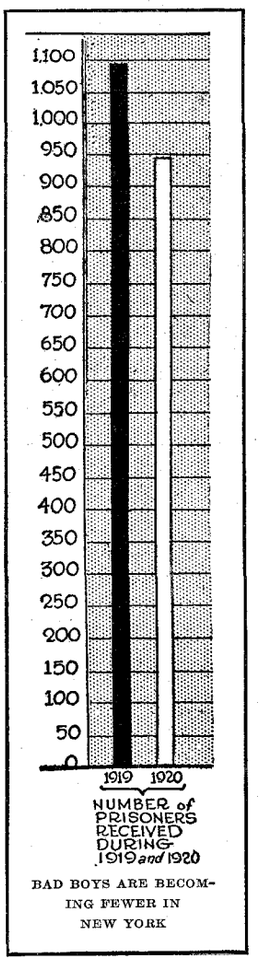
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A DWINDLING CROP OF BAD BOYS

CANDIDATES FOR THE GALLOWS will be fewer in the next generation, believe some students of juvenile delinquency who base their hope on the promising results of children's courts, welfare societies, reformatories and the parole system. "Like every other school, the school of crimes can be perpetuated only by the kindergarten class," writes Willis Steele in the New York *Herald*, and of this "the prison commissions, the wardens of reformatories, tell a hopeful story. Bad boys are decreasing in number in the various institutions, and if the ratio existing between the populations of these places and the penal institutions means anything, it is that there are fewer bad boys growing up in the country than has been the case in the preceding score of years." Experience shows that habitual incorrigibility is in the majority of cases due to mental abnormality, and usually children who come under this heading require continued supervision and care and separate treatment. At the recent conference held at Jacksonville, Fla., George L. Sehon, of Kentucky, a member of the committee on juvenile delinquency, declared that he subscribed to the "optimistic belief that juvenile delinquency is not now on the increase. This note of hope and encouragement is sounded by a chorus of a majority of the men and women of this committee. It is echoed in the statistics offered by authorities in leading cities throughout the country." Contrary to popular belief, Charles E. Chute, secretary of the National Probation Association, said at the same convention that "no statistics have been produced anywhere showing a general crime increase. A Chicago crime commission makes the statement that there has been no crime wave in Chicago, but a marked decrease in major crimes during the last year. Statistics from the courts of forty-two of the largest cities in New York State show a decrease of about 10,000 in the total arraignments during 1920, as compared with 1919."



BAD BOYS ARE BECOMING FEWER IN NEW YORK

Never before, in the opinion of Dr. Frank L. Christian, superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, have there been so many influences at work as there are at present for the conservation of youth. As quoted by the *Herald* writer, he declares: "I am optimistic for the future and believe that the delinquent youth of our land will respond to the efforts society is putting forth for their betterment." Seventy per cent. of the juvenile delinquents, male and female, from the ages of 16 to 30, placed under probation and having served out a period of surveillance, are never heard of again, states John S. Kennedy, President of the New York State Commission of Prisons. "This means that they have been saved to society. It also accounts for diminution in the population of the prisons." Many of the delinquent children are found to be inherently weak mentally, and at the last conference of prison commissions, says Mr. Kennedy, "the hard-boiled wardens who had sneered at psychiatry and its information admitted that there was something in it. I express myself too mildly; all are willing to try what can be accomplished with this new aid to reform."

As he is further quoted in the *Herald* article, this authority states:

"Every student of criminology has learned almost at the outset of his studies that the most important single factor found associated with chronic criminalism is the abnormal mental condition of the criminal himself. Well authenticated facts are at hand to indicate that at least 50 per cent. of the inmates of prisons and reformatories exhibit mental abnormalities and are in need of much more specialized treatment than is afforded by the ordinary routine methods employed in the average penal institutions; that from 27 to 30 per cent. of such inmates are feeble-minded and only possess the intelligence of the average American child of 12 years or under.

"A start has been made by making the Naponoch institution [the State Institution for Defective Delinquents] a clearing house for Elmira and other institutions of a correctional purpose. Delinquents and criminals sentenced to the various penal and correctional institutions of this State will receive close study at the clearing house, with its medical clinic attachment, and when the method of reconstruction is determined upon they are then to be distributed to the various penal institutions according to the needs in each case.

"In the treatment of bad boys the object after all is so to reconstruct the personality of each one that he may be restored as promptly and as permanently as possible to his normal relation to society. A complete reformation is rarely accomplished within prison walls and much depends on after work. But the number of bad boys is steadily decreasing and the records of all institutions in which our commission is interested already show that the crop of 1921-22 will be agreeably less.

"The chief reason for this is, I repeat, because an effort along intelligent lines is now being made to discover the mental disease, deterioration or feeble-mindedness before they are sent to prison."

It has been established, we are told, that the incorrigible suffers from a physical or mental defect which probably explains his actions in the reformatory and his obduracy to discipline, and the problem in regard to the incorrigibles "is whether or not they shall be permitted to go back into the community and continue to be the menace they were before their commitment. The real question takes on a material aspect: is such a boy useful or useless; is he a danger and unfit for freedom; would his being at large interfere with the well-being of society?" Before answering, says the writer, it must be remembered that the true basis of incorrigibility is mental inferiority, and he goes on,

"Another bit of statistics not to be forgotten is this one: more than half of the bad boys released from institutions on parole have violated its conditions and have been recommitted. Unable as they are to compete successfully in the industrial world, unless parents or friends are active in their behalf, disaster quickly overtakes them. The incorrigibles cannot make their way alone and soon become the easy tools of crooks or schemers who may want them to hold the bag, or in some way act as accomplices in nefarious acts.

"But is this type of bad boy to be permanently incarcerated? One revolts at such a sentence for unfortunates and it is probable that the middle way is the right one. This looks to some form of permanent custody or custodial care. And with the development of the special training class, which is a new thing and only now being tried out, more and more incorrigibles may be saved."

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DISARMING RELIGIOUS "JINGOES"

SECTARIAN DISARMAMENT is said to be as necessary in the religious world as physical disarmament is among the nations, for, in proportion to their numbers and influence in every denomination, the sects "embarrass and delay the progress of the kingdom of God." Like politics, Christianity has its "war party," "jingoes," "dollar diplomacy" and its "ecclesiastical Prussianism," writes Rev. Edgar De Witt Jones in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), and as in the former field, so in the latter must effort be made to wipe out the divisive forces of jealousy and distrust. Being a "crude mixture of bigotry, prejudice, jealousy and intolerance," sectarianism may be characterized as one of the most disruptive forces in Christianity, but the writer, who is a Disciples minister in Detroit, thinks "it is too much to hope that it can be completely routed in any one or several generations." Limitation of sectarian armament, he holds, "is as much as can be expected at present." In common with many other surveyors of the field, this observer, who says he has practised what he preaches, declares that a reduction of unnecessary church building enterprises, with the consequent overlapping and duplication of activities, is imperative. As matters stand,

SOWING THE TARES.

—From the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*.

"Some portions of the country are wofully over-churched, other portions are without any church privileges at all. In 1911 in Colorado, one hundred thirty-three villages were found to be entirely without a Protestant church, over one hundred of them having no church of any sort. On the other hand, in a Pennsylvania village of four hundred fifty people there are six churches, each one struggling against heavy odds and presenting to the community an inadequate, a despairing, and an utterly discouraged spectacle. In a New England village of one hundred fifty inhabitants there are six churches. In another Eastern township, eighteen churches minister to a population of about a thousand. It was Dr. Earl Taylor who said—and he was in a position to know—'The great problem with the Protestant churches is not so much to get together as it is to keep apart—at least half a mile apart.' Says Professor Durant Drake: 'The needless multiplication of churches means half-filled pews, half-hearted enthusiasm, a generally dreary and depressing atmosphere in which it is difficult to cultivate an eager spirituality; it means division of forces . . . impaired prestige . . . diminished power to fight sin and wrong. . . .

"What a blessing it would be if communicants of churches could rid themselves of the idea that the only true church is the one to which they belong. There is no church that has fully apprehended Christian truth or that mirrors flawlessly the ideals of Jesus Christ. There are no 'Christians only' in the fullest sense of the term. Those who are Christian are Christian plus some practises that are not Christian and minus other practises that are Christian. God has not given to any one race, any one nation, any one religion, a monopoly on Truth, or elected any particular communion to be the custodian of orthodoxy, not even my own. . . .

"There is only one cure for the sectarian spirit, and that is love, even the love of Jesus Christ. Love is the only panacea."

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN FRANCE.

THAT FRANCE, "THE PRODIGAL," has returned to the bosom of her Mother Church, is the view of various Catholic French writers, who look back on the first days of the Separation Law as an interval of nightmare. Then the crucifix was torn from the walls of courtroom and of schools, great numbers of French priests and nuns were obliged to seek asylum in foreign lands, many coming to America, and vociferous Socialist French legislators assured the world that France had chased religion out of the country for good and all. Now, after fifteen years of separation of Church and State, Viscount D'Avenel investigates the situation of the Church in seventy-six dioceses and finds a great reawakening of the faithful, whose practising number far exceeds that of thirty years ago. Just before the outbreak of the war there were signs of this revival, which was intensified by the exalted emotionalism of the war period. Moreover, there has been a rapid growth of certain Protestant denominations in France, during and since the war, of which note was made in these pages on November 5.

The Protestant churches now count about 1,000,000 adherents, and are said to be in flourishing condition. Under the Act of Separation Catholic Church property valued at about 600,000,000 francs was confiscated, the dioceses were deprived of seminaries, and the material situation of the priests appeared very uncertain. During several years, we are told, the number of vocations diminished, and the recruiting of clergy was insufficient. To-day, however, seminaries have been reestablished in practically all dioceses, and the number of vocations is large enough to promise a sufficient number of priests. Moreover, through the establishment of an inter-diocesan fund and by means of various fees, the salaries of the clergy formerly paid by the State are maintained, tho the clergy's resources are limited "to the strict minimum essential for living expenses."

As to the attitude of the people towards the Catholic Church, the writer notes that the number who are hostile or who profess other faiths form a minority. In one of the less devout dioceses, for instance, the bishop called a referendum at the time of the separation, and out of a population of 240,000 about 230,000 declared their desire to keep their churches and their priests. Only 10,000 answered in a negative or doubtful manner. In other dioceses, however, the religious attitude is said to be weaker. An examination of statistics for attendance at mass and communion shows that religious practises are more wide-spread in the country than in the cities. "At the present time, however, there is a general awakening, which is especially manifested in the cities by different works, by societies for young people, by increased attendance of men at mass." As summarized from articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by the

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National Catholic Welfare Council News Service for its American readers, the French writers' reports show that—

"This progress is proved by accurate figures. In 1851, Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, stated that he was responsible to God for 350,000 souls, of whom barely 45,000 performed their religious duties. To-day, in that diocese, there are 100,000 Easter communions. The number of frequent, or pious communions, is fifteen times greater than formerly. In a diocese in Normandy with a population of 278,000 inhabitants, there are 120,900 Easter communions, that is to say, a proportion of 43 per cent.

"This proportion is higher than the average in France. M. d'Avenel established the average by classing the dioceses in three categories: 1st—those which may be classed as 'religious,' numbering 27, in which the majority of the women go to mass, and to communion at Easter and in which half of the men go to mass and one-fourth make the Easter communion; 2nd—those qualified as 'lukewarm,' 28 in number, in which the majority of the women go to mass, but where only half go to Easter communion, and where only one-third of the men go to mass and make their Easter communion in the proportion of 12 to 25 per cent; 3rd—18 dioceses classed as indifferent.

"In conclusion for the country as a whole—Paris and Alsace and Lorraine excepted—out of a population of 34,000,000 at least 10,000,000 are practical Catholics; 16,000,000 to 17,000,000 fulfil, in part at least, the duties imposed by the Church, and 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 only, among whom is a very small group openly hostile, live in indifference to religion of any kind, and, altho baptized, are Christians in name only. The result of fifteen years of separation in France therefore shows that not only has the country not become dechristianized, but it has made noticeable religious progress."

SAVING SAILORS FROM MORAL SHIPWRECK

A GREEN LIGHT FLASHING nightly out to sea bids Jack Tar a welcome to New York, and guides him to a friendly shelter where he can find a change from hard tack and scouse, drop into a warm bed, receive medical care if necessary, and find some of the other comforts of home he has missed since he became a transient of the sea. The Seaman's Church Institute of New York, finished just before the war at a cost of $1,225,000, has paid its way in the health and happiness of thousands of seamen, we are told, and in saving many others from moral shipwreck. It carried on business as usual during the industrial slump, and is still performing the difficult task of housing nearly a thousand seamen every night, providing doctors to care for their health, and amusements to occupy their leisure time. Furthermore, it is planning, we are told, greater things than have ever been done for seamen in any port of the world. The thirteen-story structure on South Street, near the water-front—a familiar landmark to sailors of every land and tongue—is not only a great seamen's hotel and club, where the sailor is safe from the perils and temptations of time ashore, writes Lillian Beynon Thomas in *The World's Markets* (New York); it is a seamen's community with practically everything the men need under one roof. "It gives the men of the sea what they desire, the opportunity to live safely and comfortably in respectable surroundings for a reasonable price." Shipwrecked men, submarined men, and other waifs of misfortune cast up by the sea came in such numbers during the war that often beds had to be made on the floor. A large room for games had to be turned into a dormitory because of the great demand, and has never been restored to its original use. At present 714 men sleep in the house. The man who wants a bed must book it before ten o'clock, tho a few are kept off the market for cases of emergency. During 1920, we are told, lodgings were furnished to 260,449 men, at a charge of from 30 cents to $1 a night, the former sum being for a bed in a dormitory, and the latter the rate for an officer's room. A safe place for the seaman's gear is provided, and in the baggage department last year 82,543 pieces were checked in.

To save them from the perils of the eating-places along the water-front, where those who prey on the sailor's loneliness and frailty gather every night, the Institute has established a restaurant and soda fountain where food and drinks are provided at the lowest prices; a savings department, which last year received $1,201,067 on deposit; a post-office, which will forward mail to any part of the world, or hold it six months if necessary, a missing men's bureau, the bulletin of which is posted in twenty-one countries; a "slop chest," or clothing store; laundry, shipping-office, barber shop and tailor shop. Nor is it forgotten, says the writer, that man does not live by bread alone. Returning from the long monotony of the sea, the sailor looks forward to having a good time ashore, and the Institute tries to give it to him. A concert hall is filled three evenings a week for music and motion pictures, and on Sunday evening there is "The Home Hour," when all get together and sing and talk, and listen to good music while they drink a cup of coffee and enjoy a doughnut. Of course, we are told,

"The work of the Institute is based on religion, but the forms of religion are not obtrusive. The Chapel of Our Saviour is in the building and services are held every Sunday. The men are never urged to attend; they are merely given the opportunity to go to church among men of their own kind, where they will not be conspicuous, whether drest in their best or in overalls. Many attend the services.

"There are two doctors in the building at all times who care for the health of the seamen in the house and those who go to them. There is a fully equipped clinic where the more serious cases are sent for examination. They are treated there if possible, or if they require extended care they are sent to the hospital, where they will receive just what they need. In the chaplain's office minor ills like cut fingers and bruises are cared for by the doctor who is there during business hours.

"The chaplain's office is the clearing house of the Institute. There the men go with all their troubles and perplexities. These are too varied to enumerate, but they are what is to be expected from men who are strangers in the port and are often hampered by not knowing the language. Last year 12,000 men appealed for advice or help of some kind, their requests covering a large arc of human needs. There were the men, not a small number, who wished to become citizens, and had no home but the Institute in this country, and no friends but those they met there. Some one had to go with them to testify as to their character. There were old men who desired to get into Snug Harbor, but were as helpless as children when it came to getting the evidence necessary to admit them. Days were spent looking over old records, and the difficulty may be imagined when it is remembered that sailors like to change their names. One man whose record was being sought could remember the names of twelve ships that he had been on, but as he had used ten different names his memory failed at its task of saying which name he used on each ship.

"Other men needed legal advice, while others were in domestic trouble and wanted help and counsel to enable them to see clearly, for when a man sees his wife and family only once or twice a year, suspicion and misunderstanding come easily. Then among the younger men there are often lonely ones who wish an opportunity to meet a nice girl, their lives too often bringing them into contact only with those whom they would prefer to shun. And there are always the careless and unfortunate who need money until they get a ship. The minds of the men are not neglected in this great seamen's community. Books and magazines are provided in the reading-rooms, and on the thirteenth floor there is a navigation and marine engineering and radio school that had an enrollment last year of 972 students. Of these 527 have successfully passed Government examinations and secured licenses."

Help is not limited to those ashore. From a high-powered radio station a-top the building messages flash out carrying medical advice to men at sea. Eighty per cent. of merchant ships do not carry a doctor, says the writer, and in case of sickness or accident aboard, the ship's officers have had to depend on their own resources. Now, however, the Seamen's Church Institute has arranged with the United States Public Health Service that when a call comes for KDKF, and the symptoms of the trouble are given, the Public Health Service doctor will diagnose the cases and give advice, which will be immediately sent back by radio.

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IF peace and good-will be in our supplications to-day, the *Westminster Gazette* (London) brings before us other voices than ours, speaking with a higher sanction for the same boon:

TO PEACE

By W. W. M.

I

We are the Dead.
Give ear, O Peace!
A thousand thousand empty hearths
And wives un-husbanded
And children fatherless, cry out to thee:
Be it not said
Thou hast forgotten why these tears are shed:
Have we not borne a share
Of the intolerable burden and despair?

II

We are the maimed:
Take heed, O Peace!
We laid upon thine altar stone
A gift that burned and flamed
To Heaven's high door: but darkness and despair
Hedge us about.
And pain has come, and weariness, and doubt:
Come thou to our release—
Surely thou bringest healing in thy wings,
O Peace!

III

The women, we,
Hearken, O Peace!
What treasure, with far-looking eyes,
Did we not yield for thee:
Did we not trust thee wholly? and ourselves
We put away
Through every counted hour of every day:
Share thou our bosoms' pain.
Share thou our sacrifice; be partner in our gain.

IV

And we, unborn,
O Peace, O Peace!
Immortal silence fences round
Beyond all bond or bound.
The little hands, outstretched, that never clasp;
The little feet
That run but may not reach to love and greet:
Canst thou, O Peace, hereafter
Make green thy fields for us, and bring us tears
and laughter?

LINES like these speak for themselves. They are printed in the Walla Walla *Bulletin:*

CHRISTMAS

By Joseph Ruffner, Jr.

'Tis Christmas!
Across the desert wastes there gleams a light.
A solitary star, that glows and shines;
And whispers, like some living thing
That Christ is Born!

'Tis Christmas!
Around the blazing fire are gathered those we love,
And in their merriment they think of us, the absent ones;
And silently, they breathe a prayer
That Peace is on the Earth!

'Tis Christmas!
And yet a few short years ago we were in France
Fighting our fellow men, like demons all possest
But now 'tis peace, our prayer joins theirs
Good-Will Towards Men!

'Tis Christmas!
And the heart of every wanderer reaches
Back to those he loved.
And wonders if they, his beloved, think of him.
His soul is there, his body here, his heart
Back Home!

'Tis Christmas!
Across the desert wastes there gleams a light,
A solitary star, that glows and shines;
And whispers like some living thing
That Christ is Born!!

St. Nicholas caters for the young, but this honest old philosopher speaks to age as well as youth:

THE PHILOSOPHER

By Berton Braley

I sometimes think of this and that,
And then of that and this;
But what I am arriving at,
I always seem to miss.
I muse about the why and how
Of other facts than these,
But it appears that up to now
They still are mysteries.

Some things in certain lights are seen,
And some the other way;
But as to what they chance to mean,
I wouldn't care to say.
If others take another view
Quite different from such,
It's one that they're entitled to,
And doesn't matter much.

You take it any way you like
And study it, and yet
You probably will never strike
The answer that I get.
For which is which and what is what,
And wherefore they are so,
Is something else again, and not
For you and me to know.

So when I think of this and that,
Of where and when and why,
You don't know what I'm driving at—
And neither, sir, do I!

IT is just as well, perhaps, to let the younger generation know that when it "knocks" it must be prepared at some future time to hear the same sound from the other side of the door. Who could teach this lesson more tolerantly, more humorously than Mr. Dodd does here, stepping down from the top of the New York *Tribune's* "Tower":

TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

By Lee Wilson Dodd

I like you, though I feel your scorn
And can not share your blithe vivacity
As you rebuild a world reborn
To joy, to courage, to veracity.

I like your clothes—what few you wear—
Your clean, Greek bodies tuned for action;
I like your girls with boyish hair,
No manners—and no petrifaction.

I like the straight, contemptuous glances
Your cool ironic eyes dart round you;
Not even your paganized romances
Oppress me as they should—confound you!

Strayed revelers from authority,
You lack perhaps the charm of measure,
And steal green apples from the Tree
Of Life, miscalling greenness pleasure.

And yet, your laughter has a ring
Clear as clear bells! I love your laughter,
Like diamond pebbles from a sling
Shot forth—and Giants die thereafter!

Old, crafty Ogres, Pompous Lies,
Smug Pruriencies and Bald Conventions;
The pebbles flash; Goliath dies—
Scarce understanding your intentions.

Indeed, I like most everything
You say or do or sing, and only
Sigh that your fiddles lack one string
Whose lost vibrations leave me lonely.

That string is—how to name it, tho?
How name it so that you may hear it
Named, without mockery? Ah no,
You must not mock so blest a spirit!

The spirit who saved for you this world
(Such as it is—no Heavenly City
Nor yet God's Curse through Chaos hurled!)
Whose perfect, gentle name is—Pity.

Re-set, re-tune that banished string,
Young godlike mortals, lest when older—
And eaglet hopes have taken wing—
You find, as I, your world grown colder.

Ah well, advice is cheap enough . . . .
You are not listening—God speed you
And help you, if you pull this stuff
When your eugenic sons succeed you!

FROM California by way of the *Lyric West* (Los Angeles) comes this which partakes so much of the feeling and the manner of Japanese poetry.

SAND DUNES

By John R. Moreland

What is your age, O dunes,
And what ancient secrets
Are thrust deep in your yellow bosom?
The wind knows. . . .
I have seen him
Whisper to you
And caress you,
And in his great anger
Smite you. . . .

At noon your breath
Is hot as amber blaze,
And your topaz glow
Is brighter than the flash
Of a golden scimitar.

But at night
When the moon
Pours upon you
A sea of light,
You are luminous, alluring,
And beautiful. . . .

A Cleopatra in gold and black
Drawing me to your
Rounded breasts.

No more authentic voice in measures comes from the South than Mr. Percy's. Here is a delicate fancy that we find in *The Lyric*, Norfolk's magazine of poetry, that comes in the informal guise of typewriting script:

SIGHT AND SOUND

By William Alexander Percy

I saw a handful of white stars,
Blooming in a width of grass,
I saw a cherry tree, snow-white,
In woods as naked cold as glass.

I saw a blue leaf zig-zag down—
The blue-bird with his russet throat!
From out the sallow cane-brake stole
Another blue-bird's aching note.

The blue, the white, I wrote them down
To soothe my heart when spring was over.
No need or help, alas, to write
That blue-bird's "Lover, lover, lover!"

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PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

LOST SUBMARINES THAT SAVED THEMSELVES

THE LAST WORD IN SUBMARINES, the *S-48*, made a quick dive in Long Island Sound the other day, and never came up. Only her nose reached the surface, eight hours later, and thrust up above the water a few feet. Those few feet, the result of "heroic manhood, expert skill, supreme self-sacrifice and lightning intelligence of the ship's company of forty-one men," meant the difference between life and death for all of them. The story of that fight for life under water adds another incident to the heroic annals of the sea, to which the submarine has contributed more than its share. In the short time the under-water boat has sailed the oceans of the world, its record of human valor, the hardihood of men facing the sea in its underwater vastness, equals the record of surface-going ships for centuries. The plain tales of the rescued in the recent near-disaster in Long Island Sound, "tell the story of the *S-48* as no other words can," says a writer in the New York *World*, who quotes Lieutenant Commander Walter Stanley Haas, senior naval officer on board, in explanation of what happened and why. In the Commander's words:

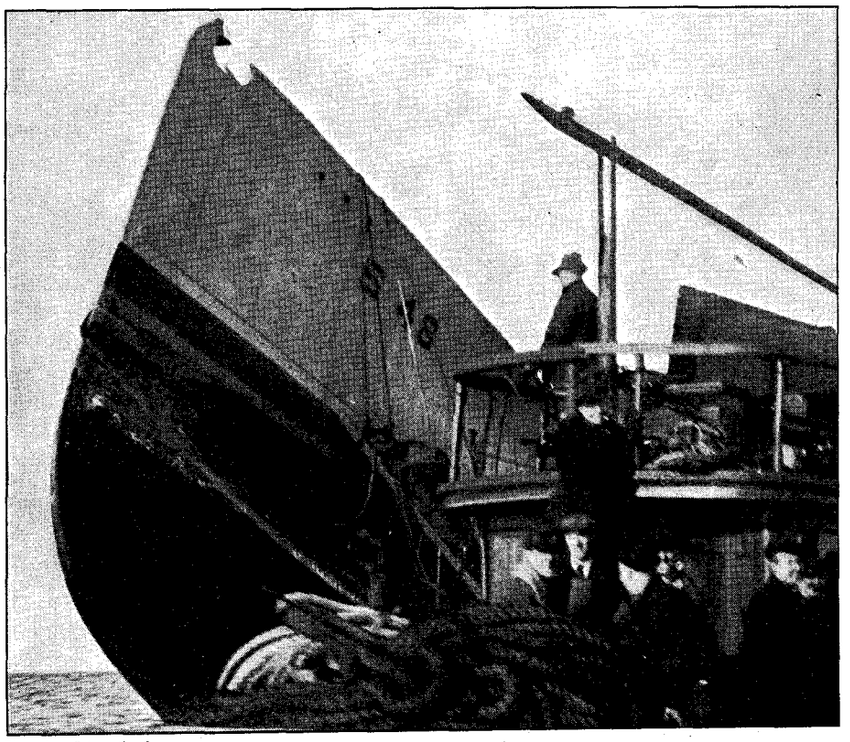

Photo from International

WITH ONLY HER NOSE OUT OF THE WATER

The Submarine *S-48*, after an eight-hour struggle by its crew of forty-one men, managed to get a breathing-hole above the surface. A member of the crew of the wrecking tug may be seen entering the torpedo tube through which the trapped sailors got air and finally managed to escape.

"We left Bridgeport about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, with New London as our destination. About 10:30 we were near the middle of the Sound and decided to try a quick dive. We secured the conning tower, and the men scattered to their various compartments. I was in the control-room with Captain Joseph E. Austin, operating commander for the Lake Company, the builders of the submarine.

"One control wheel operates approximately thirty valves, opening the flood valves and closing the vents so that 193 tons of water are let into the side tanks by the one movement of the control wheel.

"We went down fast, and we were no sooner under than I knew by the great pressure in my ears that something was wrong. There came cries from aft, and the men came rushing forward. The water was rushing into the engine room in such volume that the last man out had to swim in water up to his waist to reach the door, which was then slammed close and securely bolted.

"The only place the water could have come from, the way I figure it, was through the manhole between the engine-room and the ballast tank. Two large bolts ordinarily hold that manhole cover down. The manhole is used as an entrance for getting from the engine-room into the ballast tank to clear the latter.

"The men got forward into the control-room just in time, or they would have been drowned like rats in the after-compartments.

"We closed the vents at once, but the water still came into the engine-room. The pressure from without apparently held the valves open despite the fact that the handle in the control-room had been moved to the closed position.

"With the after-compartment flooded, the only solution was to get the bow up and get the torpedo tubes out of the water. We dropt both anchors to the bottom to relieve the boat of their weight, blew all the oil-tanks overboard under the battery compartment, and put a crowd of men at work bailing out the lubricating oil-tank, which was temporarily filled with water.

"They bailed eight tons of water by hand, throwing it into the bilge, from which it was then pumped out by the low-pressure pump under the control-room. We blew the forward trimming-tanks, and shot out the dummy torpedoes with boards attached, on which were written messages telling of our predicament.

"The ventilation valve between the engine-room and the control was leaking badly. We ripped down the sheet metal ventilation and braced the valve with shorings, torn down from forward.

"About this time there came the odor of chlorine gas. The battery deck was immediately torn, and six men with teacups were set to work bailing out the water. They threw it into the control-room and it ran to the pump-room, where it was pumped out by the low-pressure pump.

"Despite all our efforts the water kept coming into the battery-room. Finally Electrician Fritz cut a piece of small rubber tubing into short lengths. The men got down on their knees, sucked the acid from beneath the batteries until they got the water running through the tubing, and thus siphoned the water out, stopping the generation of the chlorine gas."

Haas then told of the lightening of the bow by dropping pig lead ballast out through the sounding machine in the torpedo room, a process which the men kept at for seven hours. The chlorine gas continued to form, so it was pumped out into the bow buoyancy tank. Then fresh air was admitted from the ship's bottles into the control-room.

"About three o'clock in the afternoon our case seemed hopeless. Chlorine gas was almost suffocating us. We decided to risk everything on one last attempt to raise the bow out of water. Accordingly, as a last resort, we used our supply of air to force the water from the after-main ballast tank. We blew out enough of it to get the bow above the water."

Haas then told of Pete Dunne, one of a score of volunteers, being pushed up through the torpedo tube, of how Dunne fell into the cold water, but clambered back to the slippery hull, of how the

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Cantilever Stores

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Asheville—Anthony Bros.
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Auburn, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
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Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
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Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
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Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
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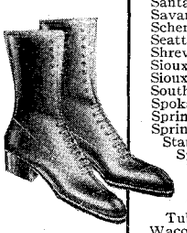

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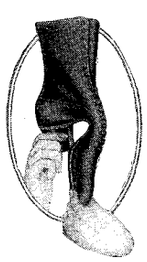

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youth shouted back down the tube that the bow was about ten feet above the water.

Dunne crept back into the hull to get dry clothes. Other men took his place. They burned scores of blankets, mattresses, clothing and other inflammable material, and finally attracted the attention of a Standard Oil tug, the *Socony*.

"The grim experience of the submarine *S–48*," writes Professor Carroll Storrs Alden of the United States Naval Academy at Anapolis, in a communication to THE DIGEST, "suggests the marvelous escape of the *AL–4*, one of the American submarine force based on Bantry Bay, Ireland, during 1918." As the work of our submarines during the war escaped without more than the briefest mention, Professor Alden calls attention to a story of the adventure, secured direct from Lieutenant Hulings, one of the officers principally concerned. In a pamphlet called "American Submarine Operations in the War," prepared by Professor Alden, and reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, the *AL–4's* fight for life is told. To quote from this record:

She was at the time thirty miles from Small's Lighthouse on the west coast of England, and according to the usual program of the morning patrol she had been running for some hours thirty or thirty-five feet beneath the surface conducting a listening patrol. The commanding officer, Lieutenant Lewis Hitchcock, Jr., U. S. N., who had been on watch during the latter part of the night, was getting some rest, and the next in rank, Lieutenant K. R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., had for two days been turned in, sick with "flu." This left Lieutenant Hulings as officer of the deck.

The sea being smooth, the depth was easily controlled; but the officer of the deck noticed that when they stopt to listen the boat would settle, indicating a slight unbalance and negative buoyancy. Whereupon he went through the procedure of adjusting the trim.

"Blow 300 pounds from adjusting overboard," he ordered, and knowing that there was a green hand at the adjusting pump valve manifold, he stationed himself beside the gage to see that he blew out only the amount directed.

The man repeated the order, but putting his hand on the wrong valve, opened not the adjusting but the auxiliary kingston. Hulings, looking at the adjusting tank gage, saw no change, and as he knocked it with his hand it did not move. Meanwhile no one noticed that they were taking in more ballast.

The officer of the deck then stepped to the air manifold to see what was the air pressure. That was all right, but it still did not affect the adjusting. As the boat was continuing to settle, he thought by speeding up to regain control.

"Batteries in series," was the order. And not having overmuch confidence in the electrician, who was another inexperienced man, the officer stept into the engine compartment to supervise the shift from "parallel to series," and ended by making the shift himself.

"She's settling fast," called the man in charge of the diving rudders, and his tone told unmistakably that in the settling there was something wrong.

Hulings sprang back to the operating compartment, and saw the depth gage whizz past 100 feet. He now gave orders to go ahead full speed, hoping by the diving rudders to check the descent. But this seemed to send her down all the faster, and before anything could be done to stop her she struck bottom at 294 feet. Heavy with 1900 pounds of negative buoyancy, she had buried her nose in the soft mud.

"Stop both motors and secure everything," was the instant order, and Hulings went to notify the commanding officer. But Hancock had heard the motors speeding up and felt the boat strike bottom. Not waiting to be called, he had come to take charge. A minute later, Wallace, who because of influenza, attended by high fever, had not been out of his bunk since leaving port, appeared.

Hancock had a short conference with his officers. At 100 feet more than their safe depth, half buried in the mud, they were admittedly in a dangerous situation. But all was calmness on the part of officers and men. Some of the latter off watch had been awakened by water coming in around the three-inch gun, but others were still asleep.

Putting their best men on the diving stations, they tried the safest measures first. They thought to bale the water out of the big tanks by transferring it from the auxiliary to the adjusting tank and then blowing it overboard. The adjusting tank was unusually strong and had been designed for emergencies. This expedient they tried two or three times, but without success. They filled the tanks, but they could not overcome the greater pressure outside so as to blow them.

As now there came reports of leaking at various points, one officer was directed to go forward and aft and constantly make inspections. He found that especially in the engine-room the boat was leaking noticeably around the rivets, phlanges, seams, sea valves, and stern glands (through which the propeller shafts run). The hatches were also leaking slightly.

Since the attempt to blow the adjusting tank was only increasing the pressure of air in the boat, this was stopt. They then tried to release the air by running the air compressors, but again they failed because of the excessive sea pressure. So the compressors were secured.

At this point, as the man at the bow rudders tried them, he discovered they could not be moved, for they were buried in the mud. There was the possibility that the boat might be broken out by going ahead or backing on their motors. This they tried next. They went ahead, 600 amperes on a side (series on each motor). Then they backed full speed. They tried going ahead with rudder hard right and then hard left—every eye glued on the gages, except those watching the gyro compass. She would move about 5°, but no more. They tried alternately backing full speed on both motors, and backing one while going ahead with the other. Discovering that they were using up electric power and making no progress, they desisted. Meanwhile the main pumps had been put on the duct keel for pumping out the main ballast. They pushed out perhaps a few pounds of water, but it was evident the pumps were feeble against the enormous sea pressure.

Again it was decided to try the motors, and at the same time to blow the bow ballast tank. As this tank was designed to withstand 90 pounds, they thought to apply only enough air to overcome the sea pressure, so as to put no more strain on it than necessary. When they attempted this, the air manifold relief valve blew off at 110 pounds. Whereupon they plugged the valve, and tried again, going ahead on both motors, 1200 amperes on a side.

"By Jove, I believe she moved," shouted one of the anxious watchers, who had his eyes fastened on the bubble that showed her balance.

A big argument followed as to whether she had, but the discussion was rather academic; for they were still in the mud on the bottom, and their situation was growing desperate. They had been lavish in the use of air and electricity, and the steady leaking was fast becoming a menace. The water had mounted to within four inches of the main motors. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly.

They had tried the adjusting pump on the adjusting tank without success. Again they had to return to the expedient of blowing the bow ballast tank, and this time they decided that their critical situation warranted their going beyond the limits of caution and applying sufficient pressure, no matter how great might be required to blow the tank. But could the tank stand the strain? On this their lives depended.

At this point some one hit on a simple but effective means of changing the balance of the boat, by moving the living cargo aft. There were four officers and 26 men in her complement. All except the very few required forward for the next attempt were crowded back in the shaft alley. This required the waking up of some men forward, heavy with sleep because of duty through the night. There was a look of consternation on their faces as they were told why they had been aroused, yet everybody was calm. When all was ready they applied air pressure to the bow ballast, pushing it higher and higher, till instead of the safe 90 they had it at 140 pounds. At the same time they crowded speed on the motors. The boat had been resting at an angle of 2½° up. The bubble moved and the bow rose a little, but only a very little, for she was still in the mud, and even when the angle had changed to 5° she seemed loath to leave the bottom. However, at 6° she broke loose and started for the surface.

As now she was coming up at steep angle, the water in the forward part of the engine-room went rushing aft, where the men were. At this, thinking that disaster had finally overtaken them, they yelled out, "Stern glands have carried away!"

Hancock, hearing the report, ordered the electrician to put all the remaining force on the motors. This inclining the boat still more, brought her to an angle of approximately 50°, which was so steep that when the men in the extreme end of the engine-room tried to crawl forward they slipped miserably back in a heap.

When she had risen to 100 feet, Hancock gave orders to open the middle ballast kingstons for blowing. But the pressure built up in the tank was so great that it jerked the starboard valve open and broke one of the side blocks.

As they reached the surface and opened the hatches to let in the blessed air and sunshine, the *AL–4* was a grateful and happy ship. For an hour and ten minutes she had been on the bottom at a depth, according to their gage, of 294 feet, which closely agreed with the figures on the chart, 300 feet.

It had been a testing of the submarine in every way. The

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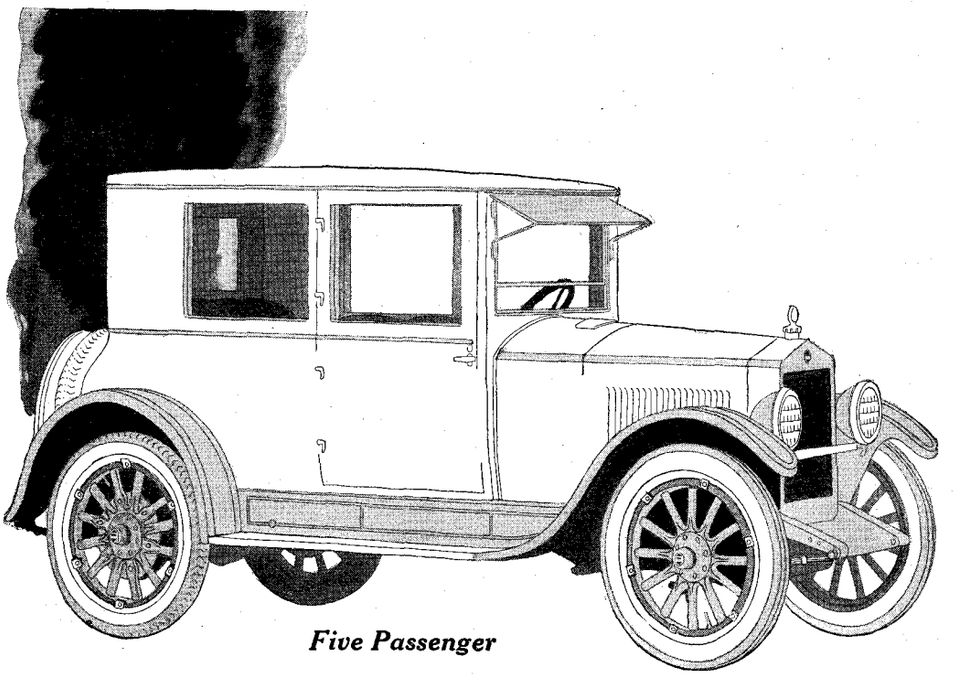

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There is much about the Essex Coach that will appeal to you besides its attractive appearance. All controls are easy to reach and easy to operate. Clutch and brake pedals require hardly more than a touch. You will like its response to wheel and throttle.

It is fleet and nimble. It rides as easily over rough country roads as an open car.

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Low, deep-cushioned seats for five.

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Jim Henry's Column

Mustaches
—an appreciation

If anyone thinks it's easy to write general observations to five million men without offending any of them, he ought to read my correspondence.

I try to be genial and temperate and considerate, even when discussing old-fashioned soap—try to make every paragraph ooze with the milk of human kindness—but someone frequently gets sore.

It seems that recently I had inadvertently cast reflections on that well known insignia of masculinity—the mustache. I have wounded the susceptibilities of several men who follow that school of facial landscaping.

Now, of course, from a business standpoint it is natural that I should be opposed to mustaches, for every extra square inch of hairless hide means increased tonnage on Mennen Shaving Cream; but nevertheless I want to go on record as a true admirer, esthetically, of a moderate grouping of shrubbery bordering a man's mouth. In these days of income taxes and inventories, men's mouths have taken on hard lines of sternness which a mustache serves to soften. Also, it can hardly be disputed that mustaches are generally approved by women.

Personally, I have always felt that a mustache would lend a note of dignity and forcefulness to my own countenance, but the intermediate three weeks stage so depresses my associates that I have never been able to raise one to maturity. And now I don't care to, for fear it would be gray.

In spite of the foregoing, I insist that the reason you see so many smooth faces nowadays is because men have learned that wonderful Mennen lather, even on a sensitive upper lip, renders shaving painless and pleasant. The razor slips over those dreaded spots of soft, untoughened cuticle as gently as the touch of a baby's finger.

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and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

middle and after main ballast tanks, which had been designed to stand a pressure of 75 pounds, had been subjected to 127 pounds, without their leaking a drop into the battery tanks. And the forward trimming tank, built to resist a pressure of 90 pounds, had not suffered from 140 pounds. Best of all, officers and men, altho conscious of how serious their situation, had given not the slightest evidence of panic or excitement. Of this Hancock noted in his War Diary, "Every man stood by his station in as calm and efficient a way as if an ordinary drill were being conducted." Lieutenant Wallace, who at the beginning of the day had been regarded as a thoroughly sick man, announced that he was cured; and apparently he was, for he did not go to bed or suffer any relapse.

TWO MOTOR HOBOES ON THE FRONTIER

THEY were two girls, with a camping outfit and a large, sedate touring car, equipped for roughing it in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, and adjacent parts, where roughing it is still good. The car was shipped as far as Galveston by boat, since the roads from New York to Texas were both too familiar and too muddy to attract the fancy of the two adventurers, and they made one of their first stops, at the urgent request of two motorcycle "cops," at the Houston police station. One of the travelers, Winifred Hawkridge Dixon, kept a log of their roamings, and subsequently expanded it into an entertaining volume called "Westward Hoboes," published by Scribners. A sample of its humor is given in an account of their encounter with "native sons" of California, who invariably took it for granted that the "hoboes" were on their way to that land of the blest. The hoboes, it seems, had other plans. Therefore, on meeting the first of these Californian enthusiasts in Arizona, they rashly admitted that they were not going to California. The conversation goes on, beginning with the "native son's" first query, "On your way to California?"

"No."

Following blank astonishment, "No?"

"No."

Recovery: "Oh—just come from there?"

"No."

"No?"

"No."

"And you're not going to California?"

"No."

"Why aren't you going?"

"Because we want to do this part of the country."

"But there's nothing here but sand. Look here, you can go to California just as well as not. You'll get a climate there. You won't have any trouble with the roads, if that is what is troubling you. The roads are wonderful—nothing like here. You'll find a live State across the border—only ninety miles by Yuma. A little sand—then good roads all the way."

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"Yes, but we don't want good roads. We want to stay in Arizona."

A long pause. "You want to stay in Arizona?"

"Yes."

"But California is only ninety miles away."

"But we like Arizona better."

Wounded incredulity. "Oh, you can't. You've got sand and cactus here—just a blamed desert. And look at California, the garden spot of the world. Roads like boulevards, scenery, live towns, everything you've got in the East, and a climate! Now, I tell you, here's what you do. I know California like a book, born there, thank God. You let me plan your route. You go to San Diego, work up the coast, see the Mission, Los Angeles, San Francisco—say, that's a town—and then up to Seattle. You'll have good roads all the way."

"Yes, but we were planning an entirely different trip. Arizona and New Mexico, the Rainbow Bridge, then north to Yellowstone and Glacier Park."

"Well, it's lucky I saw you in time. You go straight to Needles—you can't miss the road, marked all the way. Good-by and good luck. You'll like California."

Like Jacob with the angel they wrestled with us and would not let us go. After several such encounters, we learned to recognize the Native Son at sight, and when he opened with "Going to California?" we would reply with the courage of our mendacity, "Just left." It saved us hours daily.

A river got in their way, somewhere out in New Mexico, and they attempted to ford it without taking the trouble to find out how deep it was. They hesitated, when the water got up to their hubs, and "in crossing a swift stream to hesitate is to lose." The water dashed up high enough to kill the engine and the "old lady," as their landgoing boat was familiarly known, "became a Baptist in full standing." The water was rising. The two lady hoboes managed to get ashore, with some assistance, while several Pueblo Indians attached ropes to the car, "where they would have the least pulling power and the greatest strain," drove the horses off at wrong angles and "for two hours, with greatest good-nature and patience, alternately attached chains and broke them." The adventurers spent the night in the best room of some Pueblo aristocracy, while the "old lady" remained in the rising river. In the morning, as the recording hobo reports:

Our host informed us the river had been steadily rising all night. He doubted whether we should see any signs of our car. His doubts confirmed a dream which had troubled me all night, wherein I had waked, gone to the river, and found the old lady completely covered by the turgid flood. I dreaded to investigate, for when one dreams true, dreams are no light matter. Somewhat fortified by breakfast, we went to view the wreck. With mingled relief and despair, we found my dream only about 80 per cent. true. The radiator nearest to shore lay half exposed. The car sagged drunkenly on one side. The tonneau was completely under water, but we could still see the upper half of the back windows.

While others rode eight miles to telephone, we stood on the bank, breathlessly

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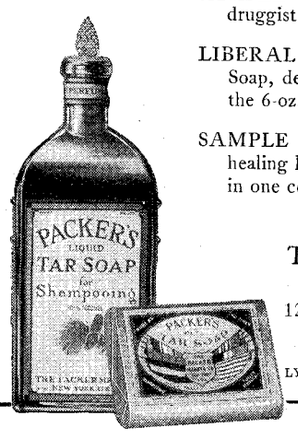

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

watching to see whether the water line on those windows rose or fell. The Indians told us the river would surely rise a little. But Noah, looking down upon fellow sufferers, must have interceded for us. Inch by inch, the windows came into full view. The worst would not happen. A chance remained that Bill—a garage man 20 miles away—could rescue us before the river rose again. Bill was our rainbow, our dove of promise, our Ararat.

An hour later, he rattled up to the opposite bank, threw us a sympathetic grin, and got to work. It was a pleasure to watch Bill work. He "got her out," at last, and—

The poor old wreck stood sagging heavily on one spring, two wheels off, the cushions water-logged, and a foot of mud and sand on the tonneau floor and encrusting the gears. Maps, tools, wraps, chains, tires and the sickly remains of our lunch made a sodden salad, liberally mixed with Rio Grande silt. Sticks and floating refuse had caught in the hubs and springs, and refused to be dislodged. A junk man would have offered us a pair of broken scissors and a 1908 alarm clock for her as she stood, and demanded cash and express prepaid. I think Toby gathered that my intent was sarcasm, for she relapsed into comparative silence, while in deep gloom we watched Bill scoop grit out of the gears. I braced myself to ask a question.

"Can you save her, Bill?"

"Well," Bill cast a keen blue eye at the remains, "the battery's probably ruined, and the springs will have to be taken apart and the rust emoried off, and the mud cleaned out of the carburetor and engine, and the springs rehung, and if any sand has got into the bearin's you'll never be through with the damage, and the cushions are probably done for—life's soaked out of them."

As Bill spoke, the Rainbow Bridge, for which we had planned to start in a few days, became a rainbow indeed, but not of hope.

"Well, Bill, will you make us an offer for her as she stands?"

Bill squinted at her, and shook his head, "Don't think I'd better, ma'am."

The day shone brilliant blue and gold, and the valley of cottonwood sparkled like emeralds, but all seemed black to us. Toby looked almost as guilty as she deserved to look, and that, tho unusual and satisfactory, was but a minor consolation.

"Too bad," said Bill, sympathetically, "that you didn't sound the river before you tried to cross."

"It was indeed," I said, without looking at any one.

"I didn't hear you suggest stopping," said Toby. One would have thought she would be too crusht to reply after Bill's remark, but you never can tell about Toby.

We watched Bill methodically and quickly replace the wheels, shovel out the sand and mud, put the tools in place, wipe the cushion, and put his foot on the starter. the last as perfunctorily as a doctor holds a mirror to the nostrils of a particularly dead corpse. Instantly, the wonderful old lady broke into a quiet, steady purr! A cheer rose from the watchers on the river bank, in which ten little Indian boys joined, and Toby and I embraced and forgave each other.

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WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

(*Continued from page 9*)

approval," declares the editor of the New Orleans *Item*, and this sentiment is endorsed by its neighbor, *The Times-Picayune*, the Pittsburgh *Post*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the Dayton *News*, the Syracuse *Herald*, the Buffalo *Times*, the Boston *Globe*, the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, the Great Falls (Mont.) *Tribune*, the Brunswick (Ga.) *Banner*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Hartford *Times*, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and the Peoria *Journal*. As we read in the Pittsburgh *Post:*

"While the American people are supposed to be traditionally against alliances with other nations, and some in the campaign last year even regarded the League of Nations as one of the things Washington had warned against, they must be aware now that the only alternative to an association of nations is an alliance. It is out of the question to think of living apart from world affairs."

The Dayton *News*, Governor Cox's paper, does not believe that we would be opening ourselves to entangling alliances if we entered the League of Nations. In this paper's opinion:

"The world at this moment, no less than at the close of the war, has this lesson to learn; united, liberty will stand; divided, liberty is imperiled. When war touches the frontiers of France it touches all of Europe and it touches the United States. There can be no safety (at least not for the present) save in such an instrument as the League of Nations, which, after all, is a universal pledge signed by many nations to behave themselves and stop engaging in war over every trivial circumstance. The League has power to enforce its agreements. America really does not need any other treaty or agreement with France save the one which the League provides. And this is not an alliance between any two countries, any more than an agreement which includes, with the exception of the United States, all decent and respectable nations. If we mean what we say, or rather if Secretary Hughes meant, that America would not hesitate to respond to France's call for help during an unprovoked assault, what harm is there in saying so?"

In all, thirty-two papers favor the entry of the United States into the League of Nations. Perhaps the most consistent of these advocates is the Atlanta *Constitution* in which we find:

"Are we to say to France that we refuse to assume with the balance of the world our obligation to lead the world to and to keep it in the path of peace? Or are we to say to France that we propose to 'go it alone' because George Washington thought that was a good policy to pursue one hundred and forty years ago?

"Are we to tell France that we are not willing to cooperate with our invited guests for the preservation of world-wide peace, notwithstanding the fact that we have invited them here to discuss the subject?

"Are we to blame France if, for self-protection, she refuses to disarm while the wolf is at her door, and with the deliberate statement from the United States that no

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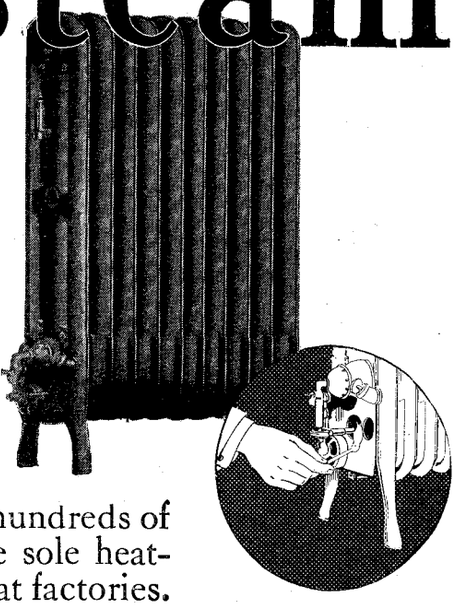

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WHAT WE WILL DO IF FRANCE IS ATTACKED AGAIN

Continued

assistance may be expected if her traditional enemy plunges across her threshold again to ravage her fields and lay waste her cities? Or shall we say to France that we will sign with her to guarantee the peace of the world, and if Germany, or any other country, crosses her frontier without cause, that we will be at her side?

"Great Britain would quickly join us in that declaration—so would Italy and other countries. Only by such action, or something similar to it, can world-wide peace be guaranteed."

Similar sentiments are found in the neighboring Macon *Telegraph:*

"Article X of the Versailles pact is the Monroe Doctrine in abbreviated form. It is good enough to fight for as applied to this continent, and it is good enough to fight for anywhere and at any time our peace may be threatened—especially in concert with other big nations of the world. The United States is looked to for leadership in world peace, and because of cheap politics we trim and shilly-shally, side-step and evade, knowing full well that our flag is on the seven seas, and we can be drawn into any fight on the face of the globe by merely having that flag flaunted."

There are about thirty editors of the three hundred, however, who would not aid France in the event of an unprovoked attack. In fact, they believe, with Secretary Hoover, that "Germany can not strike a blow on land or sea for a generation." The editor of a large Middle Western daily believes that "our country would be exceedingly reluctant to go to war in behalf of another nation, even the French, for whom we have the deepest sympathy." "You will recall," he adds, "that the American people in 1914 were not at first disposed to go to war in behalf of either Belgium or France." "French protection should come from Europe, for when France is threatened, all Europe is threatened," points out the editor of the Peoria *Evening Star*. "There should be no more sacrificing of American youth in the interest of any other nation, aggression or no-aggression," maintains the editor of the Red Wing (Minn.) *Eagle*. "The rank and file on America is not in favor of going to France's assistance, regardless of the cause of any future conflict," agrees the editor of the Ironwood (Mich.) *Globe*.

"Our people feel that we have discharged our debt to France, and that we do not wish to become involved in any more of her troubles," writes the editor of the Manhattan (Kansas) *Mercury*. This is also the opinion of two other Kansas papers, the Coffeyville *Journal*, and the Salina *Union*. As the Johnstown (Pa.) *Democrat* puts it—

"Is there any better reason why the United States should rush to the relief of France in the event of 'unprovoked outside aggression' than that it should rush to the relief of Italy or Russia or Britain? France is in no danger of 'unprovoked' aggression; her danger lies in her own imperialistic aims."

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Perhaps a dozen editors believe that American opinion "would not support sending an army to France in case of an attack upon that country." "We believe France should stop rattling the sword and meddling with politics of other nations, and that she should reduce her army and seek to establish peaceful relations with all European governments," believes the editor of the Grand Rapids *News*. In the opinion of the Milwaukee *Herold*—

"The people of this section are for the most part fairly well informed on conditions in Europe, and know that 'an unprovoked assault' on France by Germany is a fantastic idea. It would seem as impossible, therefore, to say what their feeling in such a case would be, as it would be to foretell what they might do in case the lambs made an unprovoked attack on the wolves. Premier Briand's speech has removed every doubt that the purpose of imperialistic France is to destroy the German nation, economically, politically, nationally and morally."

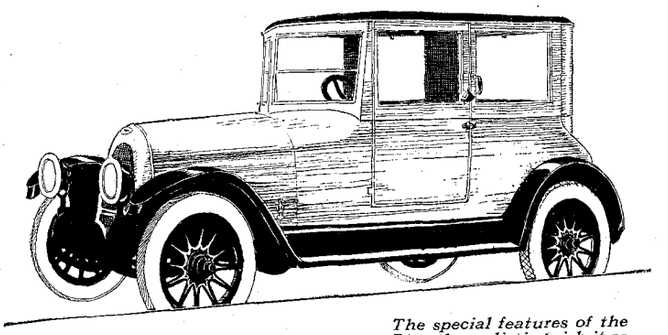
While the Washington *Post* does not share the opinion that France is sinking her fingers into Germany's throat, it nevertheless believes that "despite the American people's genuine affection for France, they do not wish to commit themselves in advance to share the peril of any nation other than their own, even in the case of unprovoked aggression." As Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, sums up the case against a treaty with France, in an open letter to Premier Briand:

"France is alone in her fears and may soon stand alone in her ambitions.

"What the Imperial German Government did for the Germany of yesterday, you, Mr. Briand, are doing for the France of to-day. You are pursuing the road to ruin, enjoying the little hour of pomp and power to be followed by generations of misery and degradation. For one thousand years the dream of militaristic and imperial grandeur has held its alternate sway in France and Germany, and no development of military power has availed to stabilize this recurrent shifting of forces.

"If the conscience of humanity is again aroused by French intransigency, you will stand isolated and friendless in a hostile world. No armies that you can raise will avail in that not far distant day if you follow the path along which lies the wreckage of the Imperial German Government. A new force has appeared in world politics during the last decade; it is the irresistible power of public opinion, the awakening of a world conscience before which the blindness or ambitions of single nations will wither in a storm of protest. This is what the diplomat and the statesman can not see, or refuses to see, and is readily apparent to the most humble man or woman of to-day. The common people of America were listening to your speech with expectant ears, but the rattling of your saber drowned out the sound of your voice. . . .

"What America fought against in the recent war was the spirit of uncontrolled aggression which, enthroned in Berlin, has now been transferred to Paris. We fought, not for France, but for an idea—the hope of a triumphant democracy—and our dead will have died in vain if militarism and imperialism are to find a new refuge under the banners of France."



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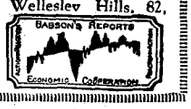

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ACCOUNTING FOR THE RISE IN STERLING

FOUR dollars, observes Mr. W. S. Cousins in his weekly review of business, has appeared to be the magic level ground beyond which the pound sterling has found it impossible to advance. Several times it has reached that level, only to recede precipitately. The rise in sterling during the present month may prove an exception, as the rise was continuous from December 1, when the pound jumped to $4.07, to the 12th when it touched $4.24, the highest figure since October, 1919; it was at $4.21 on the 20th. At the end of last month the pound was worth $3.99, in July last $3.51, and in April, 1920, only $3.18. So there has been considerable recent progress toward the par value of $4.86. Mr. Cousins finds five reasons for this gain:

A. The Washington proposals for the limitation of naval armaments which, when adopted, will greatly reduce the British Government's annual expenditures, with consequent improvement of Britain's financial condition and foreign credit.

B. The great recovery of British industry since the settlement of the coal strike in July and the better political situation since the Irish controversy passed out of the acute stage.

C. The improvement in England's foreign trade situation, her imports gradually becoming less and her exports heavier. In trade with the United States during the nine months ended September 30, the excess of her imports was smaller by $412,000,000 than in the same months in 1920.

D. The reduction and gradual retirement of Britain's paper currency. It is estimated that since last December England has reduced her paper currency by 16 per cent.

E. The exportation to this country of nearly $250,000,000 in gold in settlement of balances, the effect of which can not be ignored.

London bankers, questioned by a New York *Times* correspondent, ascribe the December rise in sterling largely to the activity of Congress over the refunding of the Allied loans. We read further in the *Times* dispatch that "the prospect of a moratorium for Germany has doubtless also helped in strengthening New York exchange in London, and sentiment is at the same time most favorably influenced by optimism over the character of the Pacific settlement and the Irish agreement." *The American Banker* does not see how the rise in sterling could possibly be "due to any speculative condition," or "to any sudden change in the situation." Without doubt, it says, "the fundamental economic reasons for betterment continued to accrue without due observation on the part of those interested until the accumulated factors forced themselves into immediate attention and the demand for sterling became momentarily abnormal."

HOW OUR CORN GIVES THE WORLD HALF ITS PORK

OUR big corn crop means that the world is to have plenty of pork in the near future, for a large part of the corn grown in the United States is fed to swine and the meat thus produced is distributed to other countries in far greater values than that of the corn in its natural state. In the first nine months of the current year, it is noted in *The Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, we have exported more corn than in any full year since 1906, and we are sending abroad a fifth more pork than we were last year. In the last ten years the United States exported $3,000,000,000 worth of pork products and $400,000,000 of corn in its natural state. American pork has been sent to as many as ninety different countries. The fact that we produce three-fourths of the world's corn, we read, accounts for the fact that we lead the world in swine production, "for swine are the most convenient process of transforming corn into human food, especially for exportation, and corn is the most useful food for swine, except for the production of the 'bacon hog' which is chiefly fed on the smaller grains, wheat, rye, barley, etc., with an admixture of dairy products, and as a consequence the 'bacon hog' producing areas are those lying north of the corn belt of the world, but producing ample supplies of smaller grains above named. This close relation of the number of swine to the supply of corn as their best food for fattening purposes has resulted in a growth in the number of swine in the United States coincidental with the growth in corn production, and as a consequence the United States alone has about one-half of the swine of the world, while it produces about three-fourths of the corn of the world." A few further facts are noted by the writer for the New York bank:

It is only in very recent years that our corn crop has crossed the 3,000,000,000 bushel line or the world's crop output the 4,000,000,000 bushel mark. The world was slow in adopting this new food grain which Columbus carried back from Haiti under the native name of "mahiz" on his first return voyage, but it gradually spread through southern Europe, where it was designated as "maize" in recognition of its Haitian title above named, and after its introduction in southern Europe extended slowly over the other continents. At present the corn crop of the world is normally: United States 3,000,000,000 bushels, Europe as a whole 500,000,000, Argentina 300,000,000, Asia as a whole 100,000,000, and Africa about 75,000,000. After the corn crop of the United States in value hay ranks second, cotton third, and wheat fourth. This year's corn crop is estimated at 3,152,000,000 bushels.

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USEFULNESS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

THE completion of the Panama Canal was celebrated as the opening of a new era in world trade. Since it has been built, however, the Canal has been taken for granted, we read in a current issue of *Commerce Reports*, now issued weekly by the Department of Commerce: "the war and its aftermath have crowded the Canal off the pages of American papers and from the minds of their readers." But, observes this government publication, "the Panama Canal has been flourishing, nevertheless; and its increasing service to foreign trade is indicated by the volume of cargo passing through since the date of opening, as shown by the following figures":

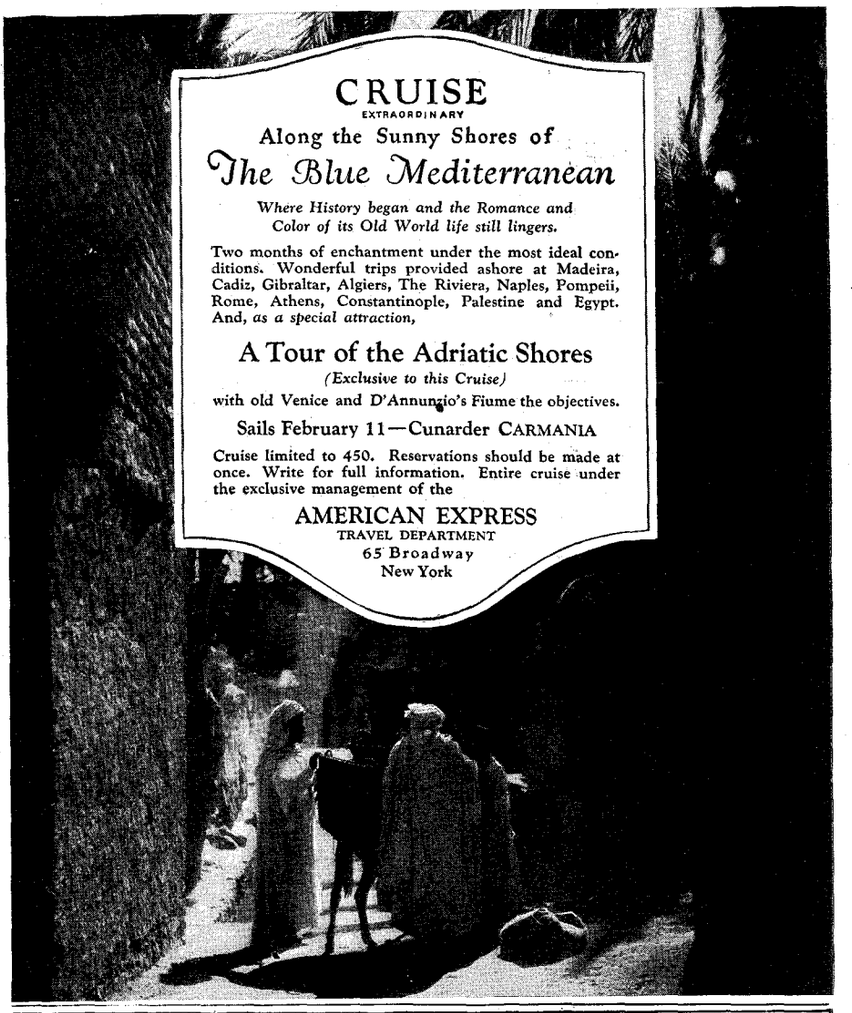
	Long tons.
1914 (last 4½ months)	1,745,334
1915	4,894,134
1916	4,838,496
1917	7,427,680
1918	7,294,502
1919	7,468,167
1920	11,236,119
1921 (first 9 months)	7,912,737

Of course, we read, the expansion of Canal traffic would probably have been much more rapid if it had not been for the war.

The source and destination of cargoes passing through the Canal last year indicate that the trade region to which the Canal is of greatest service is the east coast of the United States; the west coast of South America comes second, and then, in the following order: Europe, the west coast of the United States, the Far East, Australasia, and Mexico. The bulk of the trade between the west coast of South America and the eastern coast of the United States consists of nitrates moving north and coal moving south. It is interesting to note that Canal-bound traffic from the United States to Australasia and the Far East is practically three times as great as that coming in the opposite direction. Our Pacific coast ships a slightly larger amount of freight to Europe than it does to American Atlantic ports. As far as the United States inter-coastal traffic is concerned the eastbound cargoes in 1920 were 55 per cent. greater than the westbound; it is evident that the Pacific coast is taking advantage of the cheap transportation which the Canal affords for bulky commodities to Eastern United States and Europe. The point is made that:

Steamers in the intercoastal trade are endeavoring to equal the time made by the transcontinental railroads. Oranges and lemons have been shipped from California to New York by water in nineteen days. While the railroads occasionally move fruit across the continent in two weeks, the average time is probably not under twenty days. A saving of about 25 per cent. in rates is effected by the all-water route. It is claimed that the percentage of decay in fruit reaching Atlantic ports by water is less than when shipped by rail.

During the first eight months of 1921 5,927 tons of fresh fruit were shipped through the canal, all but 149 tons going to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports.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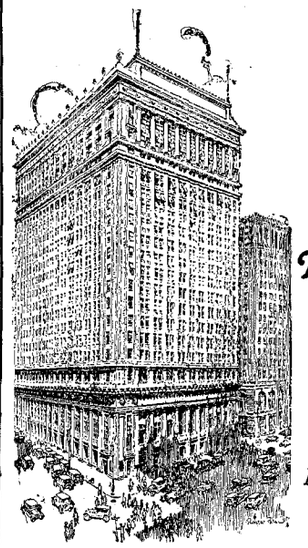

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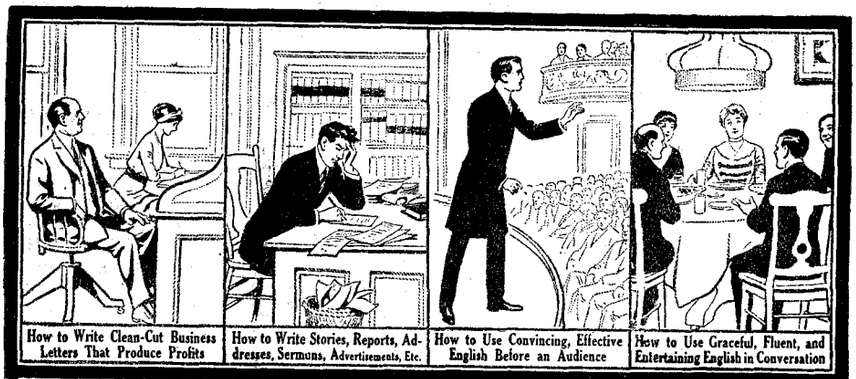
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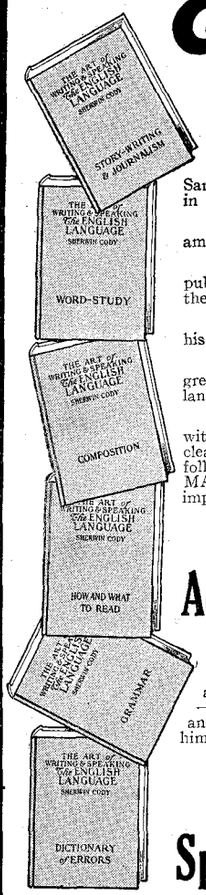

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 14.—The British Parliament is convened in special session to consider the Anglo-Irish peace treaty presented in person by King George. In Dublin the Dail Eireann meets for the same purpose, with De Valera leading the opposition against the treaty.

The Reparations Commission announces that Germany has made deliveries to the Allies of vessels valued at 756,000,000 gold marks since the armistice.

December 15.—The German Government notifies the Allied Reparations Commission that it has not the money to pay the instalments on Germany's war bill due January 15 and February 15, and asks for a moratorium.

The Japanese Government consents to the purchase by China of the Kioachow-Tsinanfu railroad in Shantung.

The Ulster Cabinet rejects the invitation to enter the Irish Free State and declares that Ulster will retain her British citizenship.

December 16.—Both Houses in the British Parliament ratify the Anglo-Irish peace treaty by an overwhelming vote.

The Allied Reparations Commission refuses the German Government's request for an extension of time for the reparations instalments due January 15 and February 15.

December 17.—The French Foreign Office announces that in the coming conference between Premier Briand and Premier Lloyd George, France is ready to consider jointly with Great Britain practical measures for the economic and industrial restoration of Germany, including a reduction of the Allied forces in the Rhineland.

Peru rejects a proposal of the Chilean Government for a plebiscite to determine the position of Tacna and Erica, which are in dispute between the two governments, and urges arbitration to settle the questions.

Rioting breaks out in Belfast and two men are killed.

December 18.—Thousands of Cubans join in a demonstration in Havana to protest against the United States tariff rates against Cuban sugar and tobacco.

The last French outposts are withdrawn from Cilicia, and the whole of that country is restored to Turkish administration, according to dispatches from Constantinople.

December 19.—Premiers Lloyd George and Briand begin their conference on methods for the economic restoration of Europe and to arrange a general policy of cooperation.

A revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a dispatch from Paris.

December 20.—A decree, signed by all the Ministers of the Portuguese Cabinet, is issued dissolving Parliament and fixing January 8 as th date for holding a general election.

France's total army strength will be 673,000 after May, 1922, according to a statement by General de Castelnau, former Chief of the General Staff.

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DOMESTIC

December 14.—The Chinese delegates asks the Washington Conference to take action looking to the abrogation of the twenty-one demands imposed on China by Japan six months after the World War began.

The Kansas National Guard is ordered into the coal field to quell the disturbances caused by women relatives of strikers.

The Senate adopts the conference report on the deficiency bill carrying approximately $103,000,000, of which $66,000,000 is for the Veterans' Bureau and $23,000,000 for the Treasury Department to refund taxes illegally collected.

December 15.—Japan accedes to the 5-5-3 naval ratio laid down by Chairman Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Arms Conference.

December 16.—The Japanese and Chinese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference come to a tentative agreement under which Japan will restore Shantung to China, retaining only her temples, shrines and cemeteries.

Governor E. Mont Reily is to return to his post as Governor of Porto Rico, it is announced at the White House.

December 17.—Secretary Hughes proposes the ratio of 1.75 for the future capital ship strength of the French fleet, as compared with the 5-5-3 ratio of the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. A similar ratio has been proposed for Italy.

A bill appropriating $20,000,000 for the famine sufferers in Russia, to be dispersed through the agency of the American Relief Administration, is passed by the House.

Ordinary expenditures of the Government during November increased by about $20,000,000, as compared with October, while disbursements on the public debt fell off by approximately $500,000,000, according to the Treasury's monthly statement.

The Department of Labor assigns two conciliators to attempt to settle the strike of the 5,000 packing house workers in the New York district.

Secretary Hughes, as Chairman of the Arms Conference, asks Premier Briand to modify the recently announced French proposal to increase their navy by ten capital ships.

Secretary of Labor Davis orders the maximum fine against the British Cunard Steamship Line because of alleged violations of the Immigration Law.

December 19.—France accepts the capital ship ratio suggested by Chairman Hughes, of the Washington Arms Conference, but insists on constructing not less than 75,000 tons of submarines.

December 20.—President Harding announces that he has no objection to the interpretation that would include the entire Japanese archipelago in the agreement of the four Pacific Powers to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions.

The Senate passes the bill appropriating $20,000,000 for American relief work in Russia.

Direct negotiations between China and Japan over the Shantung controversy are temporarily suspended.

What About Canadian Business in 1922?

THIS is the time of year when forward-looking manufacturers are making their plans for 1922. They know the great problem of the year will be Sales—not Production. Hence, territories will be "worked" more intensively, and higher quotas set for both Sales Managers and individual salesmen. And, fortunately for the better-class "mediums", advertising schedules will be scrutinized and analyzed as never before.

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" "	"	Telegraph & Times
Quebec, Que.	116,850	Chronicle
" "	"	Telegraph
Montreal, Que.	801,216	Gazette
" "	"	La Patrie
" "	"	Star
Toronto, Ont.	512,812	Globe
" "	"	Star
Hamilton, Ont.	110,137	Herald
London, Ont.	60,000	Free Press
Winnipeg, Man.	196,947	Free Press
" "	"	Tribune
Regina, Sask.	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix
" "	"	Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	65,000	Journal
Vancouver, B.C.	165,000	Sun
Victoria, B.C.	60,000	Colonist
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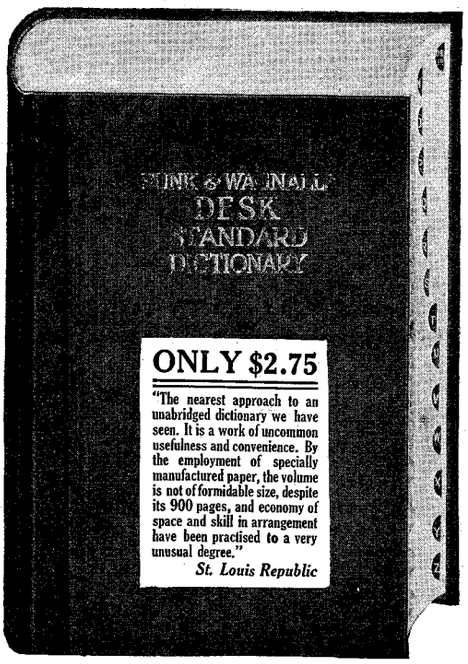
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. A. B.," New York, N. Y.—"Please advise whether the word *avenue* as used in connection with the name of a thoroughfare is spelled with a capital 'a' in all instances, or can be written with a small 'a'."

Goold Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars" gives the following:—"We often use an adjective as a common noun; as, the Yellow sea, the Indian ocean, the White hills, Crooked lake, the Red river; or, with two capitals, the Yellow Sea, the Indian Ocean, the White Hills, Crooked Lake, the Red River. In this class of names the adjective is the distinctive word, and always has a capital; respecting the other term, *usage is divided, but seems rather to favor two capitals.* We frequently put an appellative, or common noun, before or after a proper name; as, New York City, Washington street, Plymouth county, Greenwich Village. 'The Carondelet canal extends from the city of New Orleans to the bayou St. John, connecting lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi river.'—*Balbi's Geog.* This is apposition. In phrases of this kind, the common noun often has a capital, but it seldom absolutely requires it. The Lexicographer favors the forms North River, Rocky Mountains, Washington Monument, and would capitalize both words in Madison Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue. See "Punctuation, Capitalization, and Forms of Address."

"I. E. McL.," Glendale, Cal.—"Please secure for me any information available in regard to the word *tramp*, used apparently in the sense of being a container, as, 'the hay was gathered in the *tramps*,' as the dictionaries do not cover the point."

Tramp as used here is an abbreviation of *tramp-cock* or *tramp-coll*, from the *tramp* or iron plate for pressing down.

The words *tramp-cock*, *tramp-coll* are Scottish terms. Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary defines *tramp-coll* as: "A number of colls or cocks of hay put into one and tramped hard in order that the hay may be farther dried." This sense of the word is common to Aberdeenshire. The implement *tramp* or *tramper* is known also as a device for compressing cotton in baling.

The Annual Register for February, 1775, page 129, 2, illustrates one use of *tramp-cock* in the following words: "In these cocks, I allow the hay to remain until I judge that it will keep in pretty large *tramp-cocks*."

"P. B. S.," Providence, R. I.—"Please tell me which is correct, '*an* one' or '*a* one'."

There is literary authority for both "a" and "an" before "one." Modern usage favors "such a one." The dropping of "n" from Early English "an" dates from about 1150. The rule for dropping was given by More in 1532, and altho it has been repeated since has not always been followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u*, *eu* pronounced *yu*. *An* is found in a few instances in both works. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times; *an hair* once, *a hair* often; *such an one* occurs twice, *a one* always elsewhere. The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers use *an* before an unaccented *h*. Some writers use it before the sound of *w* as in "one" (wun). Kipling wrote ("American Notes"), "Ere the blood of *such an one* has ceased to foam on the floor." In the Bible the forms alternate. (See Job xiv, 3; Ruth xiv, 1; I Corinthians v, 5 and 11; II Corinthians ii, 7).

"J. W. W.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Kindly tell me how the name *Galsworthy*, the English author, should be pronounced."

The name *Galsworthy* is correctly pronounced *golz'wur-thi—o* as in *or*, *u* as in *burn*, *th* as in *this*, *i* as in hit.

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Good by Comparison.—An Austrian crown is worth nearly one cent, which makes it more valuable than some other European crowns.—*Saginaw News-Courier.*

Sure Sign.—Moke—"Does yuh really love me or does yuh jes' think yuh do?"

Moka—"Yas, indeedy, Honey, I really loves yuh; I ain't done any thinkin' yet."—*Black and Blue Jay.*

Willing to be Convinced.—John—"Do you really believe that absence makes the heart grow fonder?"

Louise—"Well, you might try it for a month or two."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Wrong Wire.—Wrecked Motorist (phoning)—"Send assistance at once. I've turned turtle."

Voice (from the other end)—"My dear sir, this is a garage. What you want is an aquarium."—*Burr.*

A Mild Hint.—Maud—"Have you offered Tom any encouragement?"

Edith—"Oh, yes. When he asked me what my favorite flower was, I said: 'Brown's for pastry and Smith's for bread.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Relieving Monotony.—"That young man says he's tired of asking you to marry him only to be refused."

"I'm sorry to hear it," replied Miss Cayenne. "Proposing is about the only interesting thing he does in a conversational way."—*Washington Star.*

"Wet" Measure.—

Two pints, one quart,
Two quarts, one fight,
One fight, two cops,
Two cops, one Judge,
One Judge, thirty days.
—*The Van Raalte Vanguard.*

Marvelous Milk.—Visitor—"How much milk does the old cow give?"

Farm-Hand—"About eight quarts a day, mum."

Visitor—"And how much of that do you sell?"

Farm-Hand—"About twelve, mum!"
—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

1. That there don't be any next war.

(*To be continued*)
—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Reduced Rates.—Mrs. M. had arrived at the little station in Vermont on a cold stormy evening and had hired an old man to drive her to her friend's farm up among the hills. The roads were in bad condition from the storm, and the ride was altogether a very uncomfortable one. "How much do I owe you?" she asked on arriving at her destination. "Well, ma'am," said the old man, "my reg'lar price is a dollar, but seein' as it's seeh a bad night and the goin' so terrible, I'll call it seventy-five cents."—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

Satisfied.—Counsel—"I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you."

Convicted Client—"Don't mention it, guv'nor. Ain't five years enough?"—*The Bullock Way.*

The Real Question.—"We had not been hunting long when there lay a rabbit dead at my feet."

"What had it died of?"—*Sondags Nisse, Stockholm.*

A Sure Recipe.—The Customer—"I can't find my wife anywhere. What shall I do?"

The Shopwalker—"Just start talking to our pretty assistant over there."—*London Opinion.*

Bungalow Thrown In?—FOR SALE—A widow, equity $1500; $800 down without commission, modern 5-room bungalow, 1 block to car. Price $5000. Call — W. Ave. —. Car. —.—*A classified ad. in the Highland Park Herald.*

Easy.—"What's all that noise gwine on ovah at you' house last night?" asked an old colored woman of another. "Sounded like a lot of catamounts done broke loose."

"Dat? Why dat was nothin' only de gen'man from the furniture store collecting his easy payments."—*The Bullock Way.*

He Will Do.—The shoe dealer was hiring a clerk. "Suppose," he said, "a lady customer were to remark while you were trying to fit her, 'Don't you think one of my feet is bigger than the other?' what would you say?"

"I should say, 'On the contrary, madam, one is smaller than the other.'"

"The job is yours."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Leader.—It was the custom of the congregation to repeat the Twenty-third Psalm in concert, and Mrs. Armstrong's habit was to keep about a dozen words ahead all the way through. A stranger was asking one day about Mrs. Armstrong. "Who," he inquired, "was the lady who was already by the still waters while the rest of us were lying down in green pastures?"—*Metropolitan.*

Left at the Switch.—A young man was wandering up and down the platform of the railway station intent on finding an empty carriage in the train. But in vain. Assuming an official air, he stalked up to the last carriage, and cried in a stentorian voice: "All change here; this car isn't going." There were exclamations low but deep from the occupants of the crowded car; but they hurried out and packed themselves away in other parts of the train. The smile on the face of the young man was childlike as he settled himself comfortably. "Ah," he murmured, "it's a grand thing for me that I was born clever! I wish they would hurry up and start." By and by the station agent appeared at the door and said: "I suppose you're the smart young man who said this car wasn't going?" "Yes," said the clever one, and he smiled. "Well," said the stationmaster with a grin, "it isn't. The porter heard what you said, and so he uncoupled it. He thought you were a director."—*The Argonaut* (*San Francisco*).

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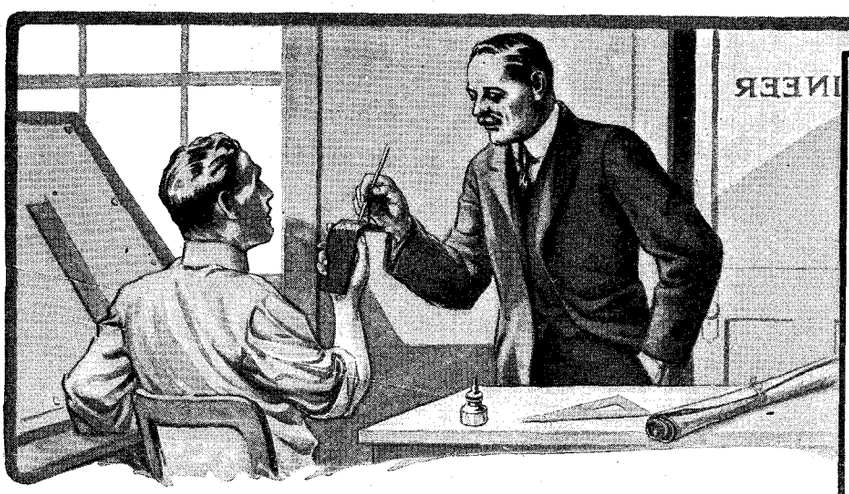

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Every Engineer Must Reckon With Arc Welding

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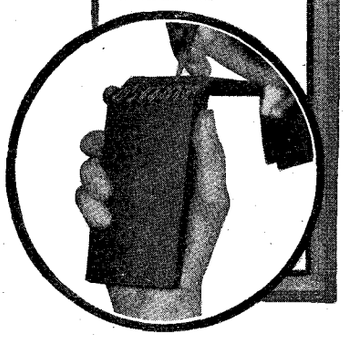

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